

Wages Are Increased PROBABLY FOUL PLAY

BODY OF A WOMAN

Was Found on the Bank of the Concord River This Morning

Mrs. Winnifred Wren, wife of Daniel P. Wren, residing at 4 Clark's court, off Lawrence street, 40 years, was found dead on the billock on the bank of the Concord river, in the rear of the American Mill Safety Tread Co. in Perry street, about eleven o'clock this morning. At first it was thought that foul play had been committed but inasmuch as a bottle of liquor was found in the vicinity it is thought that death was due to alcoholism. Medical Examiner J. V. Meigs viewed the body but as yet has not given out the cause of death.

About eleven o'clock this morning Louis M. Barrett, Walter Armberg and Justin Palmer, each of whom is about 12 years of age and residing in Tyler street, while looking for pussy willows found the body of a woman. They informed workmen in the vicinity of their find and the latter in turn notified the police.

Inasmuch as there were many finger marks and footprints in the mud it looked as though there had been a struggle and the woman might have been assaulted. For that reason the police gave orders to keep people from the immediate vicinity in order that inspectors might look over the ground.

The police are of the opinion that the woman had been drinking and that death was due either to alcohol or exposure. Near her body was found a half pint bottle which contained a small quantity of whiskey.

There are, however, signs of foul play, for numerous finger marks and foot prints and the fact that that of one of her shoes is torn indicate there was a struggle. One of her arms was clasped around her neck. Nearly an hour before the body of the woman was removed hundreds of people were attracted to the scene.

Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons were notified and removed the body to their warerooms at the corner of Market and Worthen streets.

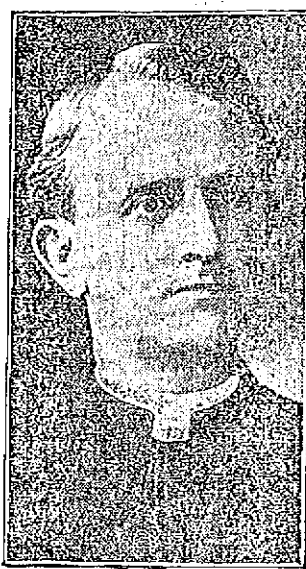


Photo by Conlin
REV. CHARLES J. GALLIGAN,
The New Pastor of St. Margaret's
Church.

Wind and Dust produce skin troubles that are quickly relieved by Hood's Lotion, which soothes and heals, and is antiseptic. 50c.

Dys-pep-lets

Made only by C. I. HOOD CO.
are just what you should take if you can't eat without fear of your stomach, belching, heartburn or nausea. They prevent as well as relieve after-dinner discomforts. Get a box today. 10c., 50c. or \$1. Remember the name Dys-pep-lets. Satisfactory.

COAL LARGE STOCK LOWEST PRICES
FRED. H. ROURKE
LIBERTY SQUARE TEL. 1177-1

BOY WANTED—OF AN AGREEABLE disposition, to work in grocery. Some experience required. 270 High st.

Who's First

You and your friends are doubtless looking forward to using electricity in your homes.

The only question is, "Who'll be first?"

Be the first to wire. It leads to light.

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.

50 Central Street

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

THE LOWELL MILLS

Have Voluntarily Advanced the Pay of the Operatives

"A new schedule involving an increase of wages will be put into effect Monday, March 25, 1912."

This notice was posted this morning on the gates of the seven cotton mills in Lowell, and when the good news reached the ears of the operatives toiling within the brick walls there was gladness of words and looks that was good to see. With the bitter strife that is being waged in Lawrence it is for the people of Lowell to feel proud and to be thankful for the conditions existing in the textile industry in this city.

The treasurers of the local cotton mills met in Boston yesterday afternoon and decided upon what is contained in the notices that were posted this forenoon. The treasurers had had several meetings, and while they could not decide as to a definite increase they voted to announce the coming of the new schedule.

WILL EFFECT 18,000 OPERATIVES

The increase will effect about 18,000 operatives. The weekly payrolls of the seven cotton mills amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$150,000. The Textile directory gives the number of operatives in the different mills as follows: Appleton 1250, Boott 1800, Hamilton 1800, Massachusetts 2800, Merrimack 3300, Tremont & Suffolk 3000, Lawrence 4000.

The work of the mill treasurers, despite the fact that the announcement of an increase has been made, is not yet finished for they will have to get together and agree upon what the increase is going to be. In this, of course, they will have the hearty and able assistance of the mill agents who will have to work out a new schedule in their respective mills and that, considering the great number of employees in the different mills, will be no small job. The agents and their assistants will have to get down to business at once in order to supply the treasurers with the necessary information before March 25, the date set for the beginning of the increase.

Continued to page eight

LETTERS OPENED

Strikers Make Complaint Against the Postal Authorities

LAWRENCE, March 9.—Several delegates made complaints at the strike meeting against the postal authorities, claiming that letters to children of strikers in New York were not delivered and that letters from the children were also held up and that some had been opened. It was also complained that picture postcards of the children had been defaced before delivery. Chairman Yates advised all who received mail that had been tampered with to refuse to accept it until an investigation had been made.

William D. Haywood, who has been absent from Lawrence since he left for Washington a week ago and whose failure to return before this has caused rumors of his arrest to spring up, will be here late this afternoon, according to Organizer William Trautman, who claimed that the strike leader was on his way back.

Arrangements were made by the Franco-Belgians today to send about 20 children to Manchester, N. H., at 1.16 this afternoon.

Congressman Edward Townsend of the Seventh Essex district, New Jersey, came to Lawrence today to investigate strike conditions.

A committee from Boston is in this city today investigating the alleged clothing of women and children at the railroad station on Feb. 24 when the police prevented the departure of strikers' children, and it was announced that if sufficient evidence is secured criminal prosecutions will follow. The members of the committee declined to say for whom they were acting.

Continued to next page

The Modern Kitchen

The modern, economical, sanitary and efficient kitchen is Gas kitchen.

Dinner is prepared in 40 minutes or less on a gas range. Slow, medium and fast cooking are done all at once. The heat of each burner is accurately controlled by a single movement of the hand.

No more dirt and needless danger of coal and wood ranges. Comfort, cleanliness and convenience go with the gas range.

The water is heated by a modern gas Water Heater, operated at small cost. There is all the hot water you need within a few minutes after lighting a match.

Plenty of Hot Water flows from the faucet for cooking, washing dishes and cleaning.

Not only the kitchen, but the bath room and the laundry are supplied with Hot Water from the same heater.

IN WINTER THE KITCHEN—IF NECESSARY—IS KEPT WARM BY A SMALL KITCHEN HEATER WHICH BURNS REFUSE, GARBAGE, COAL, COKE OR WOOD. IT RADIATES WARMTH FAR BETTER THAN A BIG COAL RANGE, AND IS DECIDEDLY ECONOMICAL.

REMEMBER:

We allow a special cash discount of ten per cent. on all Gas Ranges sold and connected during March.

Lowell Gas Light Company
APPLIANCE STORE

Telephone 349.

John and Merrimack Sts.

WOMAN AND HER SON

Placed Under Arrest on a Charge of Swindling

NEW YORK, March 8.—Mrs. Antoinette W. Brown and her son, Newton, a student, who lived at No. 111 West Seventy-sixth street, were arrested yesterday by Detective Albert Thomas. They are charged with swindling Mrs. Harriet Wells Smith, an aged and helpless invalid, of No. 159 West Seventy-eighth street.

Though the specific complaint against the defendants is the recovery of a check for \$119.52, drawn by the United States Trust company to the order of Mrs. Smith, it is alleged that Mrs. Brown has appropriated the income of Mrs. Smith from her husband's estate since last July to her own use. During this period Mrs. Smith has not received one dollar, it is said.

Mrs. Smith is the widow of S. Newton Smith, a lumber and commission merchant, who died while they were living in the Hotel Savoy, in December, 1907.

Mrs. Smith left an estate valued at \$100,000, invested in securities, and to the widow was left for life the income from the estate.

Among the heirs who on the death of Mrs. Smith would be beneficiaries under Mr. Smith's will was Antoinette Wells Smith, now Mrs. Brown, a niece, who was, it is said, reared and educated by the Smiths.

Paralytic for Years

Mrs. Smith is seventy-five years old and has been a paralytic for many years and so helpless as to require the constant attendance of a nurse. Mrs. Smith lives in a boarding house kept by Mrs. E. L. Hatch and her present nurse is Miss Mary Clark.

Though physically feeble, Mrs. Smith is mentally alert and recently consulted with one Mahan, a lawyer, of No. 41 Park row, about the disappearance of her income. Mr. Mahan had a conference with District Attorney Whitman, who assigned Assistant District Attorney Deane Murphy to make an investigation, and evidence of alleged fraud was disclosed. The arrests followed.

According to Mrs. Smith's complaint, Mrs. Brown visited her daily, usually in the morning, and opened all of Mrs. Smith's mail. The United States Trust company mailed to Mrs. Smith a check for \$119.52 on March 5, which Mrs. Brown found when she opened the letter. Since last July Mrs. Smith has received all checks received from the United States Trust company, which is trustee of the estate. Mrs. Smith re-

fused to endorse the March 5 check, and told Mrs. Brown that she wanted to have the money in her own hands.

Urged to Indorse Check

Mrs. Brown and her son, Newton, urged Mrs. Smith to indorse the check, and Mrs. Brown is reported to have said: "If you indorse the check I will put it on the mantle and you can get it at any time."

Mrs. Smith signed the check, and Mrs. Brown apparently put it on the mantle, but after Mrs. Brown and her son left the room only a blank piece of paper was found.

When the check was returned to the United States Trust company it bore the indorsement of Mrs. Brown and showed that it had been deposited to her own account in the Lincoln Trust company, No. 285 Fifth avenue, and withdrawn, so that her balance was only eight cents.

Since Mrs. Brown took active charge of Mrs. Smith's affairs last July she brought suit to have the trust company removed as trustee, and this is believed by Assistant District Attorney Murphy to be the first step in a plot to gain control of the entire estate instead of Mrs. Smith's income.

NELSON E. HUNTLEY

Re-elected Chairman of Dracut School Board

The members of the recently elected school committee of Dracut held an interesting meeting last night and organized for the coming year. Mr. Nelson E. Huntley was re-elected chairman. Mr. Huntley has served in that capacity for a number of years and he is now beginning his tenth term as school committee member for the town of Dracut. He is also chairman of the district committee which comprises



NELSON E. HUNTLEY

Dracut, Townshbury, Tyngsboro and Reading.

Mr. H. B. Linscott was chosen secretary and the sub-committees were announced by the chairman as follows: Collingwood school, C. H. Cutler; Parker Avenue school, H. A. Linscott; Goodhue school, B. Maguire; Centre school, R. C. Fox; Greenwood school, Edward Bennett; Broadway school, C. M. Smith; East Dracut school, M. Richardson; Phillips, Joseph Varnum; B. Bennett; N. Huntley; text book, H. Linscott; C. H. Cutler; transportation, J. Varnum; B. Maguire; R. C. Fox.

MINERS WERE KILLED

By an Explosion at Merritt, B. C.

MERRITT, B. C., March 8.—Of the 24 men in the mine of the Diamond Vale Collieries Co. when a gas explosion occurred yesterday seven were killed, two injured and 11 rescued unharmed. The men who escaped death or injury were in a level apart from the one in which the explosion occurred.

\$3000 VERDICT

FOR WOMAN IN ALIENATION SUIT

BOSTON, March 8.—After a brief consideration the jury in the case of Mrs. Mabel Savage against Mrs. Helen C. Phinney, both of Cambridge, in which the former sought to recover \$10,000 for alienation of the affection of her husband, John E. Savage, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$3,000.

The case was on trial before Judge Fox in the superior civil court, East Cambridge, and Mrs. Savage appeared in the court room with crutches, owing to her rheumatism. She charged that for 25 years she and her husband had lived happily together until 1906, when he went to the home of Mrs. Phinney to do some repair work. From that time she alleges, her husband began to stay out late nights and neglected her and their children. Mrs. Savage's son, Sidney, 21 years old, testified by playing detective on his father.

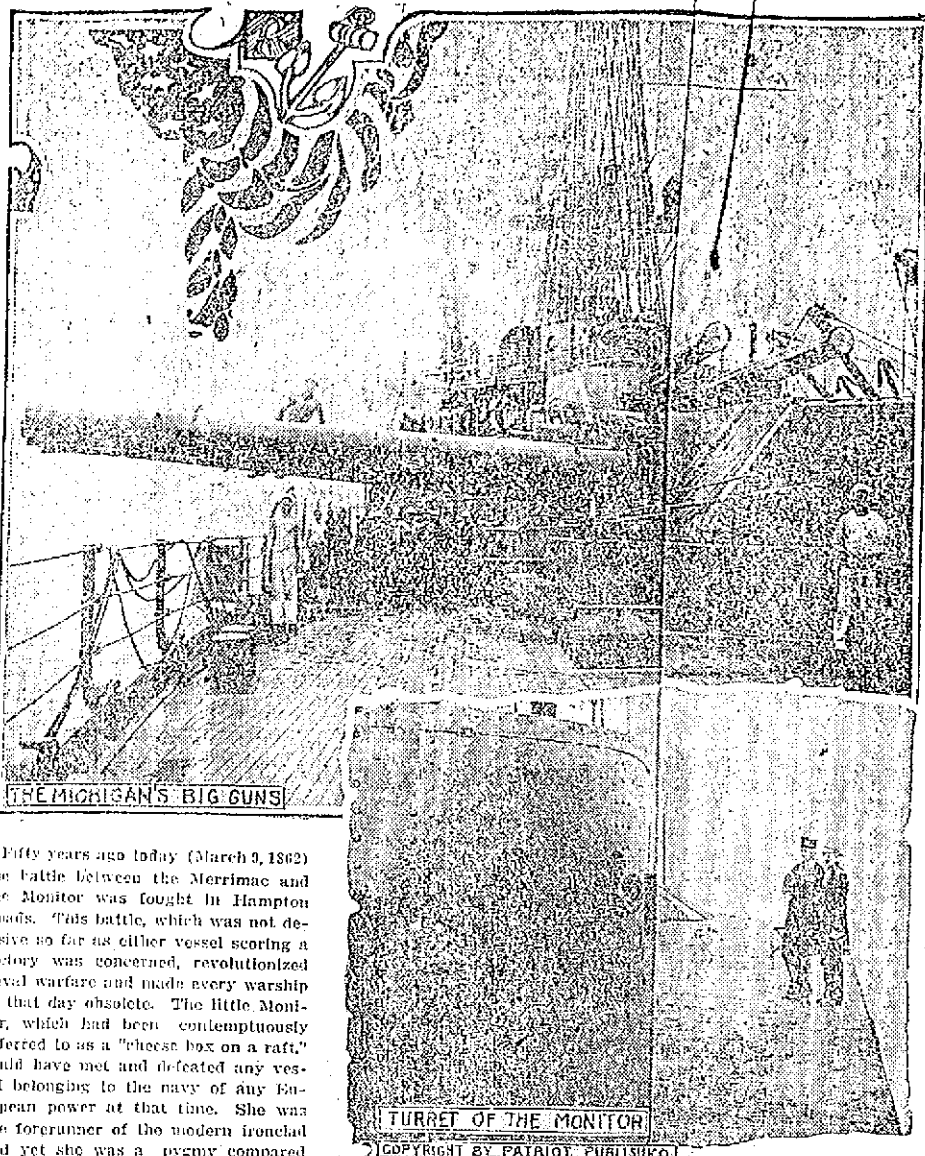
WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS

Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in the lower back and bladder? Have you a dabby appearance of the face, and under the eyes? A frequent desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you—Doubtless, Price 60c.

WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Williams, Lowell, Mass.

THE LOWELL SUN SATURDAY MARCH 9 1912

THE MONITOR OF FIFTY YEARS AGO WAS A PYGMY COMPARED WITH MODERN BATTLESHIP



Fifty years ago today (March 9, 1862) the battle between the Merrimack and the Monitor was fought in Hampton Roads. This battle, which was not decisive so far as either vessel scored a victory was concerned, revolutionized naval warfare and made every warship of that day obsolete. The little Monitor, which had been contemptuously referred to as a "punch box on a raft," could have met and defeated any vessel belonging to the navy of any European power at that time. She was the forerunner of the modern ironclad and yet she was a pygmy compared with the Dreadnaughts of today. The Monitor carried two 11-inch guns. They were of the smooth bore type, and each threw a solid shot weighing 100 pounds. These shots could be thrown perhaps a mile with little accuracy. Compare this armament with the Michigan, which has eight 12-inch guns, each of which throws a projectile of 1,200 pounds a distance of ten miles with surprising accuracy; twenty-two three-inch quick firing guns, eight one-pounders and two torpedo tubes. The Monitor was built of wood, protected on the sides with five layers of iron

SOLDIER WAS KILLED

Polliceman Tried to Disperse Crowd of Noisy Artillerymen

NEWPORT, R. I., March 8.—The man killed by a Brooklyn Gentle of the local police early today while the officer was trying to disperse a crowd of noisy artillerymen from Fort Adams was definitely identified today as Private Edward K. Jones of the 129th company, Coast Artillery corps, Jones, who was 25 years old, formerly lived at 10 West street, Providence. He enlisted on Oct. 29, 1911, up to the middle of this forenoon. Patrolman Gentile had not been arrested. He declined to discuss the shooting further than to reiterate that his revolver was accidentally discharged after he had drawn it in self defense, some one in the crowd having hit his arm.

The body of Jones was taken to the Newport hospital. Medical Examiner Charles W. Stewart performed an autopsy this forenoon.

SHE SEEKS A DIVORCE

Woman Charges Husband With Cruelly Treating Her

RENO, Nev., March 8.—A plainly dressed woman arrived in this city last August and engaged apartments in a local rooming house, none of her new made acquaintances knowing from whence she came nor for what purpose she was here. It was her first experience in a western city. Suspicion soon rested upon her as another member of the divorce colony, which was not confirmed until yesterday when a complaint entitled Lida Moss vs. Frank A. Moss was filed by a law firm. The plaintiff proved to be the little maid who lived in one of the leading hotels here, and is the fourth well known resident of Somerville, Mass., who has fallen upon the mercy of a Reno court and the humanitarian laws of Nevada to free them from the galling bonds of an unhappy marriage union.

LOCAL HEBREWS

Bought Property for a New School House

The property at 153-4 Howard street has been purchased by the Hebrew community of this city and will be converted into a school house, the plans calling for four class rooms and a large hall that will be available for the Hebrew societies of this city.

The purchase of the new schoolhouse was brought about by a Ladies' association which was organized recently under the patronage of the Gomeloses Chasidim, and an organization among the men of which David Ziskind is president and Samuel H. Rostler secretary.

A call has already been sent out to all the Hebrew organizations to assist in the work, and the new school is to be ready for use within a few months.

Uncle Ezra says "It don't take much of a gift of effort to get folks into a peck of trouble, and a little neglect of constipation, biliousness, indigestion or other liver derangement will do the same." Calling take Dr. King's New Life Pills for quick results. Easy, safe, sure, and only 25 cents at A. W. Dows & Co.

CLARENCE M. WEED

Chosen Head of Michigan A. C. Alumni

Clarence M. Weed of Lowell was elected president of the New England alumni of Michigan Agricultural college last evening at the fifth annual banquet of that organization at the Hotel Bellevue. George C. Seavey of Springfield was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Pres. Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, retiring president of the Michigan alumni, was toastmaster, and Dr. W. O. Hedrick came from Michigan especially to bring the greetings of the college. He discussed the general situation there, telling of the progress in the work of the college. Dr. W. O. Hedrick, who for 40 years was head of the botanical department at Michigan, also spoke.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stannard Baker, Mrs. Kenyon L. Butterfield, Prof. L. A. Clinton, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment station, Mrs. L. A. Clinton, Miss Clinton, Prof. W. D. Hurd, dean of the extension department of the Massachusetts Agricultural college; Treas. F. C. Kinney of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, R. E. Lyon of the Connecticut Agricultural college, Prof. T. T. Stevens, horticultural instructor at the Connecticut Agricultural college; Mrs. A. T. Stevens, William F. Chl of Boston, President Howard Edwards of the Rhode Island Agricultural college and Mrs. C. P. Reynolds.

HEAVY DUTIES

Will be Paid by J. P. Morgan

NEW YORK, March 8.—J. P. Morgan will have to pay a large sum of money in duties on the art collections which he is now bringing from abroad in spite of the law recently passed to exempt works of art over 100 years old and paintings over 20 years old. A considerable part of the items in the London and Paris collections, it is announced, have failed to pass the United States appraisers under the exempt clause but exactly what the duties will amount to has not yet been determined. Most of the very valuable pieces, however, are clearly duty-free because of their age.

FOUND NOT GUILTY

"L" ROAD ACCUSED OF RUNNING COLD CARS

BOSTON, March 8.—The first case in which a street railway company has been brought into court charged with violating the statute relative to the temperature in cars, was heard by Judge Almy in the Cambridge district court yesterday, when the Boston Elevated Railway company was arraigned and tried on a complaint brought by Ernest H. Muecke, a violin teacher of Somerville.

The complainant quoted the law, which provides that the temperature in cars shall be between 40 and 60 degrees, and then told of his having carried a thermometer with him while riding in some of the cars in January and February. He produced records showing that on Jan. 10th, when the outside temperature was 20 degrees, the temperature in a North Cambridge car was 31 degrees. On Feb. 5, he stated he rode in a Scollay square car, when the temperature outside was 22 and the temperature in the car was 35.

The railroad company put on several witnesses to show that the company was doing all it could to comply with the law, and to show that, with the opening and shutting of doors, it was impossible in every case to fully comply with the statute. Judge Almy found the defendant not guilty.

FATALLY INJURED

MAN WAS HURT IN A TRAIN WRECK

MOBILE, Ala., March 8.—A north-bound Louisville & Nashville passenger train crashed into a string of loaded box cars today in the Mobile yard. John Bryan of New York was fatally injured.

TAFT KEPT BUSY

Public Reception Held in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 8.—President Taft's program in Chicago today called for much activity. From early in the morning he was to be kept busy by speedmaking, visiting clubs, hand shaking and dining. On his arrival he was driven to the Hotel LaSalle, where in the Taft headquarters are located. For breakfast, a public reception had been arranged at this place for the noon hour. After this he was to go to the Union League club for luncheon and a short speech. At 3:30 o'clock it was planned for him to address Jewish residents in a West Side theatre, later going to the Chicago Press club for a short address. His most important appointment was for this evening at the banquet of the Swedish American publican league, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the battle of the Monitor and Merrimack. Here the president was expected to make an important campaign speech.

WOMAN GETS \$5000

BECAUSE OF AN INJURY TO HER EYE

BOSTON, March 8.—A substitution of bottles that resulted in carbolic acid being dropped into her eye instead of belladonna, brought a verdict of \$5,000 in the superior civil court yesterday in the suit of Miss Caroline Hutchinson, 35, of 31 Roswell street, Dorchester, against Dr. Ivan C. R. Amesbury of 871 Dorchester avenue.

Miss Hutchinson, according to her story, was suffering from a slight astigmatism, and went to Dr. Amesbury to have her eyes examined. The latter, during the examination, dropped what he thought was belladonna, a drug used for the purpose of enlarging the pupils into her eye, but to some way he got the bottles mixed and instead of belladonna it turned out to be carbolic acid.

Miss Hutchinson's eye was quite badly burned, and the sight partially destroyed, for which she was awarded \$5,000 damages. Judge Layton, presiding, said that the plaintiff, Mrs. C. Sawyer, appeared for the defendant, J. W. Buck for the defendant.

WOMAN CHARGES HUSBAND WITH CRUELTY

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Make Weak Children Strong

Mother! If your little ones seem listless, puny and run down, without the aid of little healthy children should have—

DR. TRUE'S ELIXIR

The Family Laxative and Worm Medicine will make them strong again. Relieves indigestion, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, irritability. It builds up a run-down system. Export all over the world.

Dr. J. C. True & Co., Albany, N.Y.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Of all descriptions in granite, marble and bronze. Our manufacturing plant has the most modern power equipment and every labor saving device.

GUMB BROS.

Cor. Gorham and Anderson Sts. Near Edison Cemetery. Telephone 1917.

THE COMPACT SERVICE-ABLE ALL METAL

PHILO

Cycle Hatchers

—AND—

Brooder-Hatchers

Offer many inducements to the progressive poultryman, at a small outlay.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

FEED HOPPERS

NEST EGGS

Bartlett & Dow

216 Central Street.

HOTEL CHELSEA

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Occupying an entire block of ocean front, with an unobstructed view, in the fashionable residential section, offers the highest standard of hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine and service. 250 luxuriously furnished bedrooms, and suites have private baths (fresh and sea water attached). Large saloon and dining hall, featuring the cuisine and entertainment. High class orchestra, Richards, cafe, grill, etc. French chef, gift privileges, Autos meet, motor, baggage, and trunk upon request. Open all the year.

J. R. THOMPSON & CO.

WHEN YOU ARE HUNGRY AND WANT A REAL GOOD DINNER

TRY THE

LOWELL INN

THE DELINQUENT BOY

Views and Reviews by Paul A. Wiebe Before Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Paul A. Wiebe, master of Read cottage at North Chelmsford training school addressed the Y. M. C. A. last evening on "The Juvenile Delinquent." His speech was as follows:

About a month ago your general secretary, Dr. Yarnell, called me up on the phone asking me to talk to you about the delinquent boy problem. I am not an orator nor do I claim the least proficiency in the art of public speaking. However, I have taken one of a good many boys during the past few years and can therefore speak somewhat from experience. With your kind indulgence I will read a paper which I have especially prepared for this evening. As you know the subject of my lecture is "The Juvenile Delinquent" and when I speak of juvenile delinquents I will consider the boys only, for every community of course has also its share of girl delinquents. The juvenile delinquent is a young offender, generally speaking, under the age of 16 years. That is to say a boy 15½ years of age who has committed a serious enough offense to warrant his commitment to an institution would be sent to a state school for boys, which in this state is known as the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro.

However, if this same offense had been committed by a boy who has just passed his sixteenth year and the judge, feeling the necessity of removing the offender temporarily from the community, he would be sent to the state reformatory at Concord, or, if sufficiently depraved, may even be sent to the state prison.

Human legislation, having taken into consideration the thoughtless impulses of youth, does not want to brand the juvenile delinquent with the stigma of crime. Society's attitude towards these youthful offenders is becoming more and more one of encouragement and this is as it should be, for encouragement is hope. It is not so very long ago since the first juvenile court was established, it was in Chicago in 1899. In most every city of importance juvenile offenders are now tried in separate court rooms from those used for adult criminals, or such cases are heard in the judge's chambers. In some cities, where the general court room is used, certain days are set aside for the trial of juvenile cases. This, I believe, is the custom in this city and answers of course the same purpose, namely to keep these boys away from all possible contact with older offenders against the law who are more hardened in wrongdoing.

Constantly we see new laws enacted which have a more or less direct bearing upon the subject of "Child Welfare" which is due to the fact that more and more do we realize the truth of the saying that the child of today will be the man of tomorrow. To

Protect Yourself!

Get the Original and Genuine

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages.

For Infants, Invalids, and Growing Children. Pure Nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates the nursing mother and the aged. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Not in Any Milk Trust

\$8 Best Set of Teeth

Natural Gold Crowns, \$3. Gold fillings, \$1 up. Other fillings, 50c.

My \$5 sets are the most delicate and finest fitting plates that dental science can produce. Unless you require a special plate, \$5 is all you need pay in this office for the best set. We have the reputation for making the most natural looking, the finest fitting and the best wearing teeth. No set ever leaves our office until the patient is perfectly satisfied as to fit and appearance. I give no return guarantee. FOR TEN YEARS with each set. If you cannot afford this \$5 set, a \$3 set will be made for you, if the money may be procured.

THE NEW SUBSTITUTION TEETH

Teeth Without Pains

\$5 This is the only office in Lowell where gold crowns and teeth without plates (underneath) from natural crowns are inserted positively without pain.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION FREE

DR. T. J. KING

65 MERRIMACK STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

HOURS 9 TO 8. SUNDAY—10 TO 2. TEL. 3500

NO PAIN. Lady Attendant—French Spoken. NO HIGH PRICES

ALL THE BEST GRADES

ANTHRACITE COAL

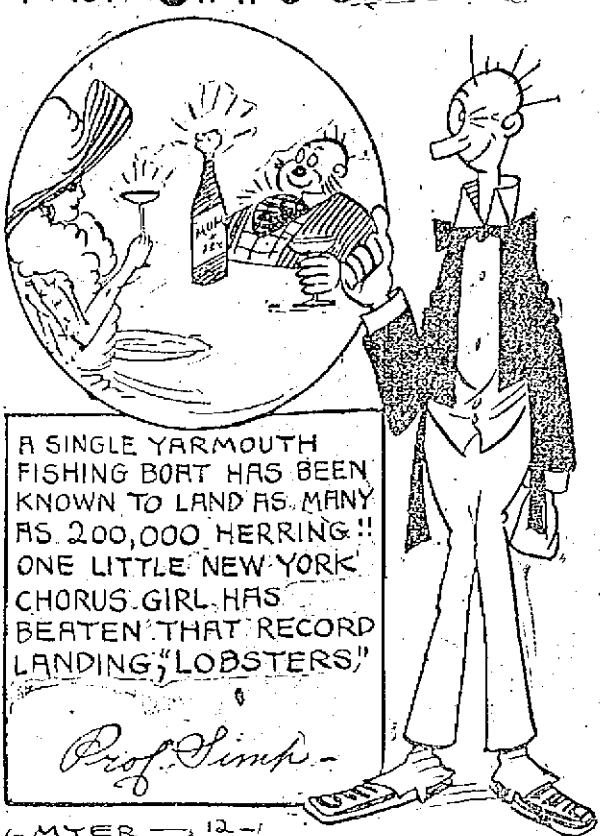
and BITUMINOUS

CAN BE HAD AT

E. A. WILSON & CO.

1 MERRIMACK SQUARE, 700 BROADWAY, 15 TANNER STREET

PROF. SIMP'S STATISTICS.



Prof. Simp.

ment which will bring about a cure or so much of an improvement as medical or surgical skill can bring about. I could go on now enumerating a good many more causes which contribute to juvenile delinquency but time will not permit me to do so.

We are also fortunate in now having a splendid monthly magazine, entitled "The Child," which is entirely devoted to the subject of child welfare.

The Delinquent Problem

You are aware that the juvenile delinquent exists and that he presents a problem to be solved. The country over we have magnificent institutions to teach such boys and to inculcate in them good habits, looking after their physical and moral welfare and give them an industrial training. All of such institutions are doing their share of good work, some are better equipped than others. It is true, but they are and will remain a necessity under present existing social-economic conditions. I am not to speak of the work done for boys while they are inmates of an institution, but my superintendent, Mr. Rufus E. Corlew, of the County Training School, will, no doubt, be very glad to do so sometime. Mr. Corlew is fast grasping the situation and under his progressive administration you can safely expect even better results in the training of the boys of which he has charge. Probably you are aware of the fact that some people are forever ready to criticize any and some are forever ready to praise the work of such institutions. Do not accept such stories without investigating yourself the truth of such statements which may be either the result of ignorance or malice.

Big Brother Movement

I will now speak briefly of the Big Brother movement. Realizing that juvenile delinquents, either those paroled by the court or paroled from a training school, are more in need of a model than of a critic, the Big Brother idea is to supply such models for them. In enlisting the aid and cooperation of men of good will and personal interest in the problem. Inasmuch as I have the honor of being personally well acquainted with the originator of this movement, Mr. Ernest S. Coulter, whose efforts started the first Big Brother club in the autumn of 1901, and having myself worked, in spare time, as a Big Brother while connected as officer with the New York House of Refuge for three years, I can assure you that the idea is well worthy of your earnest consideration. Big Brothers are asked to express their individuality and human interest in their own way and to give to their little brothers what time they have at such periods as may be convenient to them.

The keynote of the Big Brother movement is individuality. One man to a boy—the man to be known as the Big Brother, and it becomes his duty to take a sincere interest in all of his little brother's doings. If you believe that a boy in the open is better than a boy in jail, you are in sympathy with the Big Brother movement. If you believe that a boy without some assistance cannot always overcome the temptations and dangers incident to an unfortunate environment, and that he cannot be a happy or good boy without having a share in some of the things which make for happiness, you concur in the Big Brother platform. The Big Brother takes his little brother on a walk, lunch or to dinner, or on a bicycle ride, or to the movies, or to the park, or to the lake, or to the beach, or to the city, or to the country, or to the mountains, or to the sea, or to the sky, or to the earth, or to the sun, or to the moon, or to the stars, or to the planets, or to the galaxies, or to the universe, or to the whole of creation.

You will certainly not experience any difficulty in finding a little brother to whom you can devote some of your spare time and sympathy. The Big Brother movement is founded upon good common sense and not upon idle sentimentalism. When properly worked out the Big Brother idea brings the results for which business men would look.

The probation officers of the city as well as the trustee officer will be able to send one of these little fellows in need of a Big Brother, to you.

Some of the requirements necessary to become a Big Brother are:

He is to be a brother to the boy in the fullest sense of the word.

His first business is to win the confidence of the boy.

He must learn the boy's habits and habits.

His manner of life and environment make him what he is.

His business with the little brother is to work a change in these respects.

He must show the value of industry and effectively prove the evils of idleness to the boy. When you invite such a boy into a gentleman's

PAUL A. WIEBE

him until you know the life he lives, the air he breathes.

Get acquainted with his father and mother. The battle is half won when you gain the confidence of the parents.

See what can be done to improve the home conditions. The lack of real home life is generally the cause of the boy's trouble.

Find out where the boy spends his evenings. Most of the spend time in the street. It will be your place to provide a better place, more attractive. Not to you—but to the boy.

Invite him to your own home and make him feel that he is welcome. It will perhaps be a new revelation of home to him.

Take him to a ball game with you. Always prove your point of view. A boy who is morally sound will not accept a stranger's ideas until he knows they are worth having.

Always remember that you are a Big Brother, that you were once a boy and be patient. The boy is not yet a man and it is your task to make him one.

Albert Hubbard has truly said in regard to boys: "Be patient with boys. You are dealing with soul-stuff."

The boy-wisdom you and I may help out of trouble today is liable to save us from ruin twenty years from now.

In saving a man or a woman from a life of crime you are saving a unit, but in saving the boy of today from a career of lawlessness, you are saving a whole multiplication table.

The Big Brother movement is well worth your best consideration and I shall be glad to help with suggestions anybody who wishes to try the experiment. I believe in boys of waywardness and wickedness. I believe that there is some good in all of them. In an institution, under proper discipline and instruction, you can see that good develops. Sometimes we fail in properly developing the good in a boy, but that is not because the seed of good was absent, but rather due to our inefficiency of experience and a misunderstanding. The farmer does not always succeed in developing a good fruit every seed he has sown, but still he does not lose confidence in the seed. So should we never keep on trying to the very best of your best consideration and day after day develop them along the right direction, to become useful members of society and upright ambitious citizens.

Rupture and Piles

Now Curable

Dr. A. W. Turner, a Boston specialist, has published a pamphlet of the latest and most successful method of curing ruptures, piles, fistula or rectal troubles may be cured to stay cured without going to a hospital or using the knife.

Of course all sufferers are interested and letters are coming to the doctor in great numbers from other physicians and sufferers everywhere.

To all inquires the doctor sends the pamphlet by mail without charge.

The doctor's address is A. W. Turner, 11 D. Hotel Pelham, 74 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE SALES

Transactions Recorded for the Past Week

The following real estate sales for Lowell and surrounding towns were recorded at the registry of deeds office during the past week:

LOWELL

John F. Griffin to Anna G. Norris, land and buildings on Lily avenue, \$1. Locks and Casals on Merrimack river to Charles H. McEvoy, land on Pawtucket boulevard, \$1.

Mary J. Ready to Henry J. O'Dowd, land and buildings on Stanley street, \$1.

Trs. of Eastern Land Co. to Fred F. Wiggin, land on Upham street, \$1.

Trs. of Eastern Land Co. to Fred F. Wiggin, land on Dewey avenue, \$1.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE

Made by Brockton Girl and Was Accepted by Nils Anderson

BROCKTON, March 9.—Just because she couldn't wait a bit longer, and because she wanted to see how it would seem to propose, Miss Lillian E. Johnson, 18-year-old daughter of John Johnson, 622 Main street, this city, asked Nils H. Anderson, 31 years old, to be her husband and Nils accepted.

Young Anderson was too backward, Miss Johnson says, and so she took things in her own hands. They met at a church social at the Swedish Baptist church a year ago.

Miss Johnson blushed when she told about the engagement.

"It was on Feb. 27, but I have kept it secret all today," she admitted. "I began to dream how beautiful it would be if only Nils and I had a home, but I knew full well that he wasn't the kind of a fellow who would ask me yet awhile. He was afraid he couldn't give me the luxuries he thought I wanted. Early in February I did some

hard thinking. "I read a whole lot about how nice it would be to have a leap year engagement and so I planned a party for Feb. 27. I thought I ought to have waited until the 29th to have made it real, but I just couldn't wait any longer when he and I got together with nothing but the moon shining in through the window."

"You know they say you can win a man through his stomach. Well, I just made lots of nice things—Welsh rarebit and fudge—and when I treated him and got him real happy I popped 'my' question. You should have heard him when he coughed. I think his heart came right up in his mouth he was so surprised."

"But we came to an agreement and expect to be married sometime in the summer. I don't think there was any harm in my asking him to marry me."

before a legislative body, calling it a compound of ignorance, imbecility and impudence.

J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the state board of agriculture, said that body is opposed to either measure. He favored outlining the money called for by the bills into a state fund to be used for premiums, contending that more could be accomplished by an educational system than by additional inspection.

John K. Mills, speaking for the grange of Northboro, said no legislation should be made this year. J. C. Harrington of the Cattle Owners' association, opened both bills.

George Albion of Concord asked the committee to secure the opinion of the attorney general. W. Trull favored the Meany bill. Representative Meany said:

"State inspection is an issue that cannot be dodged and the State Grange has recognized the fact. The problem is to get as perfect a system as possible."

ANNUAL BANQUET

OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Association des Anciens Elèves du College St. Joseph, which was held last night with President Wolfred P. Calise, Jr. in the chair, it was decided to hold the first annual outing and banquet on August 15.

The members were all present and they heard interesting reports from the banquet and outing committees. E. J. Laroche and P. W. Calise, Jr., chairman respectively. A motion was adopted to the effect that an assessment of 25 cents, as provided by the constitution, be taken from each member, to go towards the expenses of the outing and banquet. Any amount left over after all expenses are paid will be converted into a fund for the association.

It was also decided to hold a general meeting of all the members of the association at the college hall on Sunday, April 14, at which time many other important matters will be discussed. At this meeting will also be brought up the question of organizing an employment bureau in the association for its members out of work.

The treasurer's report which was read last night showed the association in a flourishing condition, and after the report had been accepted it was voted to authorize the treasurer to deposit the money of the association in some bank of his own choosing. An emblem for the members of the association was also submitted and accepted, said emblem to be in the shape of a button with a miniature picture of St. Joseph's college in the center, surrounded by a motto, the choosing of which was left to Rev. Julian Hackett, O. M. I., chaplain of the association.

The question of a speaker at the banquet was also taken up, and it was very probable that Rev. Bro. Chrysostom, who was first director of the college, and who is now at the head of a college in Montreal, Que., will be called upon to address the boys. Brother Prud'homme, one of the first teachers at the college, and now director of the Quebec college of the Marist order, is another guest who is expected to come.

The meeting adjourned on March 27, at which time the members of the executive committee will be the guests of Mr. Edmund A. Desmarais, 341 Lakeview avenue, where the meeting will be held.

DANCING PARTY

A very enjoyable dancing party was held at the Vesper Boat house last evening.

Bell and Wing

By FREDERICK FANNING AYER

Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling.—London Academy.

Power and originality.—Cork Examiner.

A great work.—Boston Herald.

Marks of genius constantly.—Troy Record.

A wealth of ideas.—Boston Transcript.

Genuine aspiration and power.—Occult Review, England.

Near the stars.—Portland Oregonian.

Outstanding fertility.—Brooklyn Times.

A striking book of verse.—Boston Post.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, N. Y. Price \$2.50

VASSAR COLLEGE

HAS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. OF YOUNG WOMEN

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 9.—Vassar college now has its own volunteer fire department made up of young women students. The new organization aims rather at saving life than fighting flames and the girls, who have volunteered are being taught chiefly the rudiments of the first aid in case of fire. Miss Louise W. Farnham of New Haven, Conn., is the "chief" of the new fire department. Her official title is "fire captain."

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

Passaconaway (tribe of Red Men) met in regular session last night. Sachem Edmund Whitley occupying the chair. A communication was received from the great sachem, T. E. Emont of Hockley station, who had just been elected to the position of sachem of the tribe on April 5. On the occasion a feast of corn and venison will be served.

PRES. TAFT'S SPEECH

At Toledo Last Night Dealt With the Judiciary and Progress

In the last year or two we have heard much of radical methods of changing the judiciary system. If we would properly consider these proposals and stand on solid and safe ground we must re-examine the fundamental principles of stable popular government. The history of the world seems to show that our form of government is more enduring and satisfactory than any other. We began as a small Union of thirteen states strung along the Atlantic coast of 3,000,000 of people, and under the same constitution we have enlarged to be a world power of forty-eight sovereign states bound into one of more than 90,000,000 of people and with a humane guardianship of 10,000,000 more—nine in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic. We have fought, beginning with the Revolution, four foreign wars, and we have survived a civil war of the greatest proportions recorded in history and have united the battling sections by an indissoluble tie. From our body politic we have excised the cancer of slavery, the only thing protected by the constitution which was inconsistent with that liberty, the preservation of which was the main purpose of establishing the Union. We have increased our business and productive activities in every direction, we have expanded the development of our natural resources to be continent wide, and all the time we have maintained sacred those inalienable rights of man, the right of liberty, the right of private property and the right to the pursuit of happiness.

Voters Themselves Representatives.

For these reasons we believe in popular government. Government is a human instrumentality to secure the greatest good to the greatest number and the greatest happiness to the individual. Experience, and especially the growth of popular government in our own history, has shown that in the long run every class of the people, and by that I mean those similarly situated, are better able to secure attention to their welfare than any other class, however altruistic the latter class may be. Of course this assumes that the members of the class have reasonable intelligence and capacity for knowing their own rights and interest; hence it follows that the best government, in the sense of the government most certain to provide for and protect the rights and governmental needs of every class, is that one in which every class has a voice. In recognition of this, the tendency from earliest times in our history has been the enlargement of the electorate to include in the ultimate source of governmental power as many as possible of those governed. But even today the electorate is not more in number than one-fourth of the total number of those who are citizens of the nation and are the people for whom the government is maintained and whose rights and happiness the government is intended to secure. More than this, government by unanimous vote of the electorate is impossible, and therefore the majority of the electorate must rule. We find, therefore, that government by the people is, under our present system, government by a majority of one-fourth of those whose rights and happiness are to be affected by the course and conduct of the government. This is the nearest to a government by the whole people we have ever had.

Woman Suffrage Coming.

Woman's suffrage will change this, and it is doubtless coming as soon as the electorate can be certain that most women desire it and will assume its burden and responsibility. But even then the electorate will only be part of the whole people. In other words, the electorate is a representative governing body for the whole people for which the government was established, and the controlling majority of the electorate is a body still less numerous. It is thus apparent that ours is a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. Now, the object of government is not only to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, but also to do this as near as may be by securing the rights of each individual in his liberty, property and pursuit of happiness; hence it was long ago recognized that the direct action of a temporary majority of the existing electorate must be limited by fundamental law—that is, by a constitution intended to protect the individual and the minority of the electorate and the nonvoting majority of the people against the unjust or arbitrary action of the majority of the electorate. This made it necessary to introduce into the constitution certain declarations as to the rights of the individual which it was the purpose of the whole people to maintain through the government against the aggression of any temporary majority of the electorate and to provide in the same instrument certain procedure by which the individual might assert and vindicate those rights. Then to protect against the momentary impulse of a temporary majority of the electorate to change the fundamental law and deprive the individual or the voting minority or the nonvoting majority of inalienable rights the constitution provided a number of checks and bal-

ances whereby every amendment to the constitution must be adopted under forms and with delays that are intended to secure much deliberation on the part of the electorate in adopting such amendments.

What Webster Said.

I cannot state the necessity for maintaining the checks and balances in a constitution to secure the guaranty of individual rights and well ordered liberty better than by quoting from Daniel Webster. He said: "The first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberty, and liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political power. Nothing is more deceptive or more dangerous than the pretense of a desire to simplify government. The simplest governments are despotisms, the next simplest limited monarchies, but all republics, all governments of law, must impose numerous limitations and qualifications of authority and give many positive and many qualified rights. In other words, they must be subject to rule and regulation. This is the very essence of free political institutions. The spirit of liberty is indeed a bold and fearless spirit, but it is also a sharp-sighted spirit. It is a cautious, sagacious, discriminating, far-seeing intelligence. It is jealous of encroachment, jealous of power, jealous of man. It demands checks; it seeks for guards; it insists on securities; it intrenches itself behind strong defenses and fortifies itself with all possible care against the assaults of ambition and passion. It does not trust the amiable weaknesses of human nature, and therefore it will not permit power to overstep its prescribed limits, though benevolence, good intent and patriotic purpose come along with it. Neither does it satisfy itself with flashy and temporary resistance to illegal authority. Far otherwise. It seeks for duration and permanence. It looks before and after, and, building on the experience of ages which are past, it labors diligently for the benefit of ages to come. This is the nature of constitutional liberty, and this is our liberty, if we will rightly understand and preserve it.

"Every free government is necessarily complicated because all such governments establish restraints as well on the power of government itself as on that of individuals. If we will abolish the distinction of branches and have but one branch, if we will abolish jury trials and leave it all to the judge, if we will then ordain that the legislator shall himself be that judge, and if we will place the executive power in the same hands, we may readily simplify government. We may easily bring it to the simplest of all possible forms—a pure despotism. But a separation of departments so far as practical and the preservation of clear lines of division between them is the fundamental idea in the creation of all our constitutions, and doubtless the continuance of regulated liberty depends on maintaining these boundaries."

Judges Not Representative.

These checks and balances, as has been pointed out, include the division of the government into three independent branches—the legislative, executive and the judiciary—and the provisions by which usurpation by one of the functions of another is forbidden. The executive, while he is bound to act in behalf of all the people and to regard their rights, is properly influenced by that discretionary policy which he was elected by his constituents to carry out. In that sense he represents the majority of the electorate. So, too, the legislative members elected to uphold certain governmental views of the majority will properly favor the embodiment of such views in valid legislation.

But the judiciary are not representative in any such sense, whether appointed or elected. The moment they assume their duties they must enforce the law as they find it. They must not only interpret and enforce valid enactments of the legislature according to its intention, but when the legislature in its enactments has transgressed the limitations set upon its power in the constitution the judicial branch of the government must enforce the fundamental and higher law by annulling and declaring invalid the offending legislative enactment. Then the judges are to decide between individuals on principles of right and justice. The great body of the law is unwritten, determined by precedent and founded on eternal principles of right and morality. This the courts have to declare and enforce. As between the individual and the state, as between the majority and the minority, as between the powerful and the weak, financially, socially, politically, courts must hold an even hand and give judgment without fear or favor. In so doing they are performing a governmental function, but it is a complete misunderstanding of our form of government or any kind of government that exalts justice and righteousness to assume that judges are bound to follow the will of the majority of an electorate in respect of the issue for their decision. In many cases before the judges that temporary majority is a real party to the controversy to be decided. It may be seeking to deprive an individual or a minority of a right secured by the fundamental law. In

such a case, if the judges were mere representatives or agents of the majority to carry out its will, they would lose their judicial character entirely, and the so-called administration of justice would be a farce.

Reform of Judicial Procedure.

Having made clear what the function of our courts is under our form of government in maintaining the constitutional guaranties of rights and in preserving against the usurpation of the majority the rights of the nonvoting part of the people and of the voting minority and of the individual, we come now to examine the charges made against the existing system. I concede that the system is not perfect or as good as it can and ought to be made. I have been preaching for reform, especially in the enforcement of the criminal law, for years. Then, too, I have pointed out in addresses and presidential messages the great need for cheapening the cost of civil litigation and expediting it so as to put as little a burden on the poor litigant as possible. The defects in our judiciary have not been in the corruption of the judges, but mainly in the procedure and in the helplessness of the judges in jury cases to assist in reaching right conclusions. The popular impulse has been to take away the power from the judge and to give it all to the jury, and this has not been for the public good in the enforcement of the criminal law. Such defects as I have described are completely within the control of the legislatures of the state and congress, and I am glad to say that the movement for reform has been accelerated by action of the state and national bar associations, and we may look for decided progress in the near future.

But these humdrum defects and their tedious remedies are not of the spectacular character to call for political discussion or to attract effort from politicians in the passage of remedial legislation. The formidable attack upon our judiciary now is that the judges do not respond sufficiently to popular opinion. It is said that courts are interfering their obstructive power to the enforcement of legislation looking to the relief of the oppressed by declaring laws unconstitutional and by so-called judicial legislation in interpreting into statutes words not intended by the legislature. I do not intend to discuss these charges, although if reduced to specific cases it would be easy to show many of them to be unfounded. For the purposes of this discussion I must admit that courts have erred in this regard, have unduly broadened constitutional restrictions in order to invalidate useful statutes or have given such statutes a wrong construction. How is it proposed to remedy these wrongs? In one of two ways—either by the judicial recall or by the recall of judicial decisions. Let us examine these remedies separately.

Judicial Recall.

In the remedy by judicial recall it is proposed to provide by law that whenever a judge has so discharged his duties as to induce a certain percentage of the electorate to deem it wise to remove him and that percentage sign a petition asking his recall an election shall take place in which the incumbent shall stand against other candidates, and if he does not secure a plurality of votes he is ipso facto removed. I have pointed out that under our form of government and constitution many of the issues arising before our courts are in effect issues between the state and the individual, between the majority and the minority, cases in which the popular interest might be greatly excited to secure a favorable judgment. By this system the question whether the judge is to be removed or not is to be left to that majority (that may be greatly aroused to secure from him a judgment favorable to them. Could a system be devised better adapted to deprive the judiciary of that independence without which the liberty and other rights of the individual cannot be maintained against the government, and the majority?

But it is said we may have corrupt judges. How are we going to get rid of them? They can be impeached under our present system. But that I said to be too cumbersome. Well, amend the procedure of impeachment. Create a tribunal for removal of judges for cause. Give them an opportunity to be heard, and by an impartial tribunal, but do not create a system by which, in the heat of disappointment over a lost cause, the defeated litigants are to decide without further hearing or knowledge whether the judge who decides against them is to continue in office. It would be hard to devise a more unjust and ineffective method of purifying the judiciary or one less likely to promote courage of the least conviction.

Recall of Decisions.

Let us examine the other method proposed for the reform of the judiciary. That is a recall of decisions. By this method when a supreme court has found a law intended to secure public benefit to be invalid because it infringes some constitutional limitation the decision is to be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, and if a majority of them differ with the court and reverse the decision the law is to be regarded and enforced as valid and constitutional.

This is a remarkable suggestion and one which is so contrary to anything in government heretofore proposed that it is hard to give it the serious consideration which it deserves because of its advocates and of the conditions under which it is advanced. What the court decides is that the enacted law violates the fundamental law and is beyond the power of the legislature to enact. But when this issue is presented to the electorate what will be the question uppermost in the minds of most of them as forced upon them by the advocates of the law? Will it not necessarily be

whether the law is on its merits a good law rather than whether it conflicts with the constitution? The interpretation of the constitution and the operation of a law to violate some limitation of that instrument are often nice questions to be settled by judicial reasoning and far-sighted experience which are not to be expected of the electorate or welcomed by it. If the issue is transferred to them the simple question will be of the approval or disapproval of the law. What this recall of decisions will then amount to is applied to constitutional questions is that there will be a suspension of the constitution to enable a temporary majority of the electorate to enforce a popular but invalid act.

Suppose the act to be invalid because it infringes the rights of liberty of a certain unpopular class and by indirect means suspends the writ of habeas corpus in their cases. I ask any candid, fair-minded man if the decision of such a question when submitted to a popular majority is not likely to turn rather upon the popular disfavor of those affected than upon the possible infringement of the constitutional liberty of a citizen. Let another law involving other classes who could make themselves heard be submitted and would not the court's decision be likely to be sustained by the majority?

Where It Would Work Harm.

Take another case, instances of which have frequently arisen in our history. Suppose in the early development of a state the question arises whether a series of special privileges shall be granted to a rich company willing to invest if only the privileges are exclusive and certain. Suppose the court finds the law unconstitutional and the decision is submitted to the people. In an early state of development the popular yearning is for capital and expansion, and the popular vote might well fasten such a burden on the state and people forever. Of course in this day and generation such danger will be said to be remote, but in a business and political atmosphere like that in Alaska of today the popular view is different. Later on, of course, the people might and probably would change in respect to another but similar law.

A most serious objection to the recall of decisions is that it destroys all probability of consistency in constitutional interpretation. The majority which sustains one law is not the same majority that comes to consider another, and the obligation of consistency of popular decision is one which would sit most lightly on each recurring electorate, and the operation of the system would result in suspension or application of constitutional guaranties according to popular whim. We would then have a system of suspending the constitution to meet special cases. The greatest of all despotisms is a government of special instances.

But the main argument used to sustain such a popular review of judicial decisions is that if the people are competent to establish a constitution they are competent to interpret it and that this recall of decisions is nothing but the exercise of the power of interpretation. This is clearly a fallacious argument. The approval of general principles in a constitution on the one hand and the interpretation of a statute and consideration of its probable operation in a particular case and its possible infringement of a general principle on the other hand are very different things. The one is simple, the latter complex, and the latter when submitted to a popular vote, as already pointed out, is much more likely to be turned into an issue of general approval or disapproval of the act on its merits for the special purpose of its enactment than upon its violation of the constitution. Moreover, a popular majority does not adopt a constitution or any principle of it or amend its terms until after it has been adopted by a constitutional convention or a legislature, and the final adoption is and ought to be surrounded with such checks and delays as to secure deliberation. In other words, the course of procedure in the adoption of constitution or amendment is very different from what the proposed vote of a majority on constitutional interpretation would be.

Protecting the Constitution.

Constitutions ought to be protected by such requirements as to their amendment as to insure great deliberation by the people in making them, much greater than one vote of a mere temporary majority. This method of amending the constitution would give it no more permanence than that of an ordinary legislative act and would give to the inalienable rights of liberty, private property and the pursuit of happiness no more sanction than that of an annual appropriation bill. Can it be that the power of a temporary majority of the electorate by a single popular vote to do away with rights secured to individuals, which have been inviolable for 700 years since the days of Magna Charta, approves itself to those who love liberty and who hold dear their sacred guaranties? Would we not in giving such powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate prepare the way for the possible exercise of the grossest tyranny?

Finally, I ask what is the necessity for such a crude, revolutionary, fitful and unstable way of reversing judicial construction of the constitution? Why, if the construction is wrong, can it not be righted by a constitutional amendment? The securing of that, it is true, is usually hedged about by checks and balances devised to secure delay, deliberation, discussion before a change of the fundamental law. But such amendments can be made, and if so the effect of the decision can be reversed in respect to a new law by an amendment with express terms of authority to enact such a law. An answer made to this is that the same judges will

construct the amendment and defeat the popular will, as in the first instance. This assumes dishonesty and a gross violation of their oaths of duty on the part of judges, a hypothesis utterly untenable. If the meaning of the amendment is made plain, as it readily can be, of course the court will follow it.

Tyranny of Temporary Majority.

I have examined this proposed method of reversing judicial decisions on constitutional questions with care. I do not hesitate to say that it lays the axe at the foot of the tree of well-ordered freedom and subjects the guaranties of life, liberty and property without remedy to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate.

Mr. Justice Miller of Iowa was one of the greatest jurists that ever adorned the supreme bench of the United States. Speaking for that great court in the case of *Loan Association versus Topeka* (20 Wall, 655), in a case presenting the question of the constitutionality of a law imposing a general tax on all citizens to pay for a factory to be run and owned by a private company, after referring to the act as "an invasion of private right" he said:

"It must be conceded that there are such rights in every free government beyond the control of the state. A government which recognized no such rights, which held the lives, the liberty and the property of its citizens subject at all times to the absolute disposition and unlimited control of even the most democratic repository of power, is, after all, but a despotism. It is true it is a despotism of the many of the majority, if you choose to call it so. But it is none the less a despotism. It may well be doubted if a man is to hold all that he is accustomed to call his own, all in which he has placed his happiness and the security of which is essential to that happiness, under the unlimited dominion of others, whether it is wiser that this power should be exercised by one man than by many.

"The theory of our governments, state and national, is opposed to the deposit of unlimited power anywhere. The executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of these governments are all of limited and defined powers.

"There are limitations on such power, which grow out of the essential nature of all free governments—implied reservations of individual rights, without which the social compact could not exist and which are respected by all governments entitled to the name. . . . "To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms."

Trespass on Individual Rights. I agree that we are making progress and ought to make progress in the shaping of governmental action to secure greater equality of opportunity, to destroy the undue advantage of special privilege and of accumulated capital and to remove obstructions to the pursuit of human happiness, and in working out these difficult problems we may possibly have from time to time to limit or narrow the breadth of constitutional guaranties in respect of property by amendment. But if we do it let us do it deliberately, understanding what we are doing and with full consideration and clear weighing of what we are giving up of private right for the general welfare. Let us do it under circumstances which shall make the operation of the change uniform and just and not depend on the feverish, uncertain and unstable determination of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities. Such a proposal as this is utterly without merit or utility and, instead of being progressive, is reactionary, instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny.

The Tramp Poet. M. de Tarde, who was one of the greatest of modern sociologists, some times exercised the functions of a judge at Sarcel. One day the gendarmes brought before him a sadly tattered tramp. "What is your profession?" inquired M. Tarde. "I am a poet," said the vagabond. One of the gendarmes interrupted, "That's not a Christian trade." The judge himself sometimes teased the muse. Laughing, he asked the beggar to recite some of his verses. The tramp drew from his pocket a ragged notebook. On the yellow leaves the judge read some ballads and some sonnets which sang of love of country. Flanking back to the poet his notebook, he added thereto a hundred sou piece, saying, "You may go!" "But," expostulated the gendarme, "he has no domicile!" "My friend," said M. de Tarde sententiously, "he has the usual domicile of poets. The open road is his dining room, and the sky is his roof."—*Crit de Paris*.

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Made of all the newest cloth of the season. Medium and dark mixture Cassimere, Serges and Cheviots. Made in all new Spring models. \$3.00 value, at... \$1.98

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For boys of 2 1-2 to 10 years. Made of fine Coverl cloth, wool, gray and tan. \$3.00 value, at each... \$1.98

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER PANTS

Made of good wool material, Cheviots and Corduroy. Made with taped seams. Sizes 5 to 17 years, at pair... 50c

50 DOZEN BOYS' BLOOMER PANTS

Blue and dark mixture; well made. 4 to 14 years, at pair... 25c

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THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1911 was

15,442

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1912. J. JOSEPH DENNESSY, Notary Public.

FIGHT FOR THE RIVER NAVIGABLE

The members of the legislature from Lowell and indeed from every other town and city in the Merrimack Valley should interest themselves in the bill now before the legislature asking for \$1,000,000 to deepen the waterway of the Merrimack river from Haverhill to the sea.

This would be the first step towards securing a federal appropriation that would make the river navigable to Lowell. The continued prosperity of the mill cities in the Merrimack Valley depends upon the success of this movement. And that is why Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and the adjoining towns should all exert their best efforts in favor of this movement.

No improvement of this kind would be taken up either by the legislature or by congress without a strong public sentiment behind it. Lawrence and Haverhill, the first cities that would be benefited by the navigation of the Merrimack are taking a very active part in support of the bill now before the legislature. Lowell should not lag behind, and it is hoped that every Lowell member in the house will not only vote for this bill but use his influence to have it carried successfully through both houses and signed by the governor.

The chief opposition to this measure will naturally come from railroad companies as formerly. The reason is, that if the Merrimack river were navigable the city of Lowell would be saved a very large sum of money annually in freight rates. An expert has estimated that if the river were navigable to Lowell the cities and towns in the Merrimack Valley could save \$750,000 a year in freight rates. That saving would pay for the whole improvement in ten years. Thus it appears that the agitation is one that should be enthusiastically supported by the boards of trade, the merchants, the manufacturers and the citizens at large, for all would be benefited to a very great extent if the Merrimack river were navigable to the sea. It would mean a great deal to a manufacturing city like Lowell to be put into direct communication by water with the cotton shipping ports of the south or even the ports of Boston and New York to which most of our manufactured products are primarily shipped.

We are on the eve of a period of great expansion in commerce as a result of the opening of the Panama canal, the development of Canadian trade, the extension of the Grand Trunk railroad to Boston and the universal quest for cheaper transportation. If Lowell could bring the raw material for its factories from the south, and her supply of coal from Pennsylvania, all by water, she would then be in a position to maintain her supremacy as a textile city against all competitors; but under present conditions she may soon be left behind in the race by progressive cities on the seaboard, and, therefore, nearer to their source of supplies. We cannot remain quiescent; if we do not move forward we unconsciously move backward, and hence it is that Lowell should go into this movement with all her force and energy.

Some people may think that it is useless to agitate for this improvement, but it should be remembered that congress has appropriated large sums for the development of rivers not nearly so important as the Merrimack. Congress will also appropriate the money necessary to open the Merrimack to navigation if we only do our part in impressing upon the federal authorities the fact that we want the river made navigable and will insist on securing the necessary funds in the interest of the most important industry in New England.

TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL PEACE

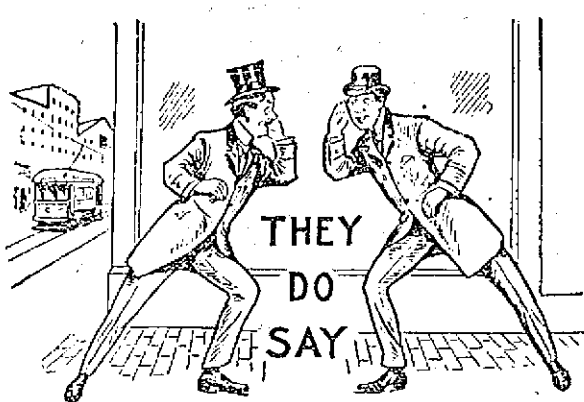
Governor Foss and the Massachusetts legislature have interested themselves in one way or another in the Lawrence strike but without doing anything of importance to settle the conflict. It is true that the governor has supplied whatever military assistance the city required to protect life and property but that was only his plain duty.

While the legislature is in session and the strike in progress, would it not be well to pass the bill intended to forestall strikes by state investigation? The state board of arbitration and conciliation has proved an utter failure. It might as well be abolished without further ceremony as a body that has failed in its purpose and that now exists only to give a few men official positions at the expense of the state. If the members accomplished anything in return for the salaries paid them, there would be no objection. But they have failed in every important case in which their services were needed to settle industrial disputes. After the commission was appointed it did have some success in settling strikes but lately it seems to have lost public confidence, and few of the parties involved in labor troubles are willing to submit their case to this body.

If the legislature would enact a law similar to that now in force in Canada, making strikes and lockouts illegal until the differences shall have been submitted for investigation by a government commission, then something might be done to preserve industrial peace and to prevent such conflicts as that which is now in progress in Lawrence. Had such a law been in force the operatives in the Lawrence mills would not have rushed into a strike so madly as they did. They would have sought the proper authorities and laid their case before them for an investigation of the conditions. The investigating body would then have come to the scene and inquired into all the facts and circumstances of the case. It would have reached the conclusion that wages were too low and should be advanced. That would have given the mill men an opportunity to save themselves against a strike. If they failed to meet the just demands of the operatives then the blame rested entirely on their own shoulders and they would have to suffer the consequences of their obstinacy.

Thus public opinion would be enlightened as to the merits of the controversy and the blame would be placed where it belonged. The finding of such a commission would not be binding upon the parties to the dispute; but it would be a strong appeal for justice that in the majority of cases would have the effect of bringing about a satisfactory settlement.

The bill before the legislature for the creation of a state board of labor is the same in principle as the Canadian law and if enacted it will undoubtedly produce as good results. It should be enacted forthwith and made to take effect on its passage.



That the automobile show is a great sight for our eyes.

That there was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the meeting of the Lowell Social and Athletic club last evening.

That several surprises were sprung at the Christmas caucus.

That the members of the Genoa club are already planning a busy season at their summer camp in Tyngsboro.

That there'll be some class to the dancing party under the auspices of the St. Cecilia society of St. Margaret's parish to be held in Lincoln hall next month.

That Senator Lodge was favorably impressed with the resolutions sent him by the St. Patrick's day convention.

That in one month the vanguard of the Lowell team will reach the burg.

That many people are under the impression that I. W. W. stands for "I Won't Work." If that were true there would be more members.

That among the many things that we are to be thankful for is that we do not live in Lawrence.

That many a fellow who has arranged for the ceremony of being tied to the "heat in the world" is counting up his "meat patters" and wondering if he can get by with his roll.

That several Lowell people will leave the Spindle city for the Golden Gate next Wednesday.

That a Lowell man who recently returned from Los Angeles said that he heard out there that the Sun was to have a ten-story fire-proof building.

That the baggage men at the Boston & Maine depot were seen in a new role yesterday. They were shoveling snow from the top of the stair porch.

That yesterday was a banner day for Lowell people at the auto show.

That the fair weather of yesterday was responsible for the large number of "fresh air kids" on the down town streets.

That the new plant of the Lowell Shuttle company though located in one of the back streets of the city is very much to the front.

That it didn't take long to put the blink on the skating on Lake's brook when the sun began to shine.

That the members of the Lowell board of trade expect that President Taft finds it impossible for him to attend their annual banquet on March 19.

That the Lowell people who own cottages at Sausbury beach would like to see the beach made a state reservation.

That there are many new cottages being erected at Willow Dale.

That the employees of the Lowell Weaving company are "in right" with the "big bosses" of the concern.

That some good reports are being received from the big league training camps about some of the "rookies."

That in the death of John C. Burke the bar association loses a brilliant lawyer and an eloquent orator.

That Miss Jessie Graham is meeting with great success at the Merrimack Square theatre.

That a popular employee of the Shaw Stocking company is sporting a baseball moustache.

That the series of basketball games between the Mysteries and the C. Y. M. L. teams to be held in the near future will be very interesting.

SEEN AND HEARD

Constant reader asks: "Are the Civil war veterans and Spanish American war veterans exempt from the assessment of a poll tax?"

The Civil war veterans are exempt but the Spanish American war veterans are not exempt. The Civil war veterans were exempted under a special act in 1906 which provided that soldiers and sailors who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion and who were honorably discharged shall, at their request, be exempt from the assessment of a poll tax.

Two young ladies who have sworn off candy during Lent did not bother formulating the law of ownership of oranges found in the cloak room. How about that lunch, Maxy.

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Instead, he had unexpectedly replied: "Strange? Not at all, my dear. They are unusually well married—as well matched as Ezra Pinney's oxen," and so Mrs. Kirby had been forced to an immediate defense of her position.

"Why, William Martin Kirby," she exclaimed, laying down her sewing and leaning over her chair. "How can you think so? He is so big and handsome and indolent, and she hasn't a lazy bone in her thin little body."

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"In that respect," said "dark ages" of my life before I knew you they offered a prize at the county fair for the best-matched pair of oxen.

"There were some beauties brought in, so that everybody laughed when Ezra Pinney came driving along a grand, handsome, slow-moving ox hitched up beside a wiry, scrawny

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school. The Worcester school has nothing on the Lowell school except in the matter of school building. The building consists of a brick structure 50 by 50 feet, four floors used for administration and instruction, and a similar section 40 by 210 feet, having three floors devoted to shop work. The building is of mill construction throughout and is of dignified and practical appearance. The school was established in 1908 and opened to pupils Oct. 6, 1908. It is in charge of a board of trustees, the members, elected by the city council, trustees being chosen annually for a term of three years. It is so located as to be reached by six lines of cars.

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MAYOR OBJECTS

He Says Bills Were Illegally Contracted by Commissioner Brown

Believing that the entire transaction was unwarranted from the standpoint of economy or ordinary business judgment and that the purchase of the goods was irregular, Mayor O'Donnell has refused to attach his signature to the bills for the beautiful carpets, elegant draperies, roll-top desks and leather upholstered chairs and lounges that make rich and resplendent the offices of Commissioner George H. Brown at city hall.

The bills were before the committee on accounts a few days ago and were set aside for future reference, it being noticed that the bills were not approved by the purchasing agent.

The bills in question were from the office of the commissioner of streets and in favor of Adams & Co. furniture dealers, for materials, supplies, labor, etc. The bills aggregated \$607.20 and included the offices of the street department and the city engineer's office, both of which are under the supervision of Commissioner Brown.

The bill against the street department figured \$488.84 and was itemized as follows: Desk \$55, desk \$10, desk \$7.50, couch \$50, sixty-one yards of carpet laid at \$1.65 a yard, \$100.65, two pairs of draperies \$150, 30 1/2 yards of carpet laid at \$1.65 a yard, \$49.71.

The bill for the city engineer's office aggregated \$118.36 and is itemized as follows: One drapey \$27, carpet \$45, book case \$15 and two Kinsman desk lamps \$12.

Both of these bills were approved by Commissioner Brown but were not approved by the purchasing agent and the mayor's attention being called to it he proceeded to investigate. He found that none of the articles had been purchased through the office of the purchasing agent and the municipal council had not instructed Commissioner Brown to enter into any such contract on behalf of the city.

The mayor found the bills in the auditor's office and wrote his disapproval upon both of them. The goods were billed to the city in the early part of January but Commissioner Brown did not put in his requisition to the purchasing agent until yesterday.

The mayor went looking for the bills yesterday and found that they had been withdrawn. He was told that he would get them this afternoon but they had not put in an appearance up to 3 o'clock.

In connection with the matter the mayor has addressed the following letters to Commissioner Brown and the commissioner of finance, Mr. Donnelly:

The Mayor's Letter
Lowell, Mass., March 8, 1912.
Hon. George H. Brown,
Commissioner.

Dear Sir: Adams & Co. furniture dealers, have rendered to the city two statements calling for the payment of \$607.20 for materials, supplies, etc. furnished to your office and that of the city engineer. While these bills had your approval, they did not have the approval of the purchasing agent.

Upon inquiry I learned from Commissioner Donnelly and Purchasing Agent Foye that the articles enumerated had not been purchased through the office of the purchasing agent, nor has the municipal council authorized the expenditure, as required by the charter. I therefore wrote on these statements that I did not approve of either the purchase or the payment of the bills. In my opinion the transaction was not only unwarranted from a standpoint of economy and ordinary business judgment but was also illegal under the charter.

Respectfully,
James E. O'Donnell,
Mayor of Lowell.

James E. Donnelly,
Commissioner of Finance.
Dear Sir: On March 8, two accounts were rendered to the city by Adams & Co. furniture dealers, for materials, supplies, etc., furnished to the office of Commissioner George H. Brown and to the office of the city engineer, aggregating \$607.20. These accounts had the approval of Commissioner Brown, but did not have the approval of the purchasing agent. Upon inquiry I learned that none of the articles named in the bills had been purchased through the office of the purchasing agent, nor has the municipal council authorized the expenditure, as required by the charter. With these facts in mind and the personal opinion that the entire transaction was unwarranted from the standpoint of economy or ordinary business judgment, I wrote my disapproval on the bills, as mayor.

Since then I have been informed that Commissioner Brown has filed with the purchasing agent requisitions to cover these accounts, or a part thereof, and as such action in my opinion is improper if not illegal method of procedure. I respectfully suggest to you that the requisitions be not approved by you or by Mr. Foye until the matter has been brought to the attention of the municipal council for its consideration and approval.

Respectfully,
James E. O'Donnell,
Mayor of Lowell.

The mayor also addressed letters to City Treasurer Stiles and Purchasing Agent Foye.

very fast and both appeared strong. They worked hard to put in a finisher but at the close both were on their feet and the decision which went to Flannigan was well earned.

The work of Flannigan all through the contest was very classy and he used with remarkable success a series of right and left uppercuts with an occasional straight one to the stomach. He had the better of the argument about all the way but Spencer made a non impression by his willingness to mix it.

The opening bout was of six rounds and Jimmie Gleason and Jimmie Reardon, both of Lowell, entertained the members as they were never entertained before. Both men are very "bright" at the business with Reardon having the better knowledge of the game. The poses of Gleason were great. After hanging each other around for six rounds the decision went to Reardon as he gave the better exhibition.

The second bout was between Kid Althaus from East Boston and Johnnie Munier of Charlestown and it was about an even thing all through. Both boys showed some good work and with the exception of the third round which Althaus went to the floor for the count of four, both men were strong and evened up matters as the bout progressed. This bout which was an exhibition of good scientific work by both men made a great impression after witnessing the Reardon-Gleason go. A draw decision was given by Referee Gardner and it met the approval of all.

The semi-final was a hummer and showed Young Walsh of Lowell and Spider Murphy of Boston. In the first stages of the contest both played a waiting game with Murphy being the aggressor. As the bout went on both men fought carefully and gave a good exhibition. The bout like the rest of the engagements went the distance, ten rounds and was called a draw which satisfied all. These boys met at the meeting of the club last week and a similar decision was given which shows that they are pretty evenly matched. The offering was very good and at the conclusion both were very strong. The entire program was of a high order and at the conclusion of the meeting the members concentrated the Messrs. Gardner for the great show. Billy Gardner officiated as referee and his work added much to the great success of the entertainment. President Jimmie Gleason acted as timekeeper and made the announcements.

It was announced that the main bout next week will be furnished by Young Kenny of Lowell and Young Jasper of Boston and the two men were introduced to the members.

THREE MEN KILLED
At a Fire in Chicago Today

CHICAGO, March 9.—Three men were killed and two were injured in a fire which destroyed a Clark street lodging house today. Fifty men were asleep in an upper story when the flames were discovered and there was a rush to the doors and windows.

Thomas McMath, 40, a painter, was instantly killed by jumping from a fourth story window. The other two victims were suffocated by smoke.

FUNERALS
GUINARD.—The funeral of Lillian, loved child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Guinard was held yesterday from the latter's home, 41 Waverley street and was largely attended. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery in charge of Undertaker Amodeo Archambault. Among the many floral tributes deposited on the casket were: Large pillow inscribed "Our Darling," grandpa and grandma; spray of roses, Miss Edith Harrington; spray, Messrs. Frank and Fred Hall; spray from the aunts of deceased; spray from her uncle and aunt; and another large spray from the child's school mates, the pupils of Miss Harrington's room.

REPAIR SHOP TEAM
Defeats Swift's Machine Shop Quintet

The Merrimack Repair Shop team won all the points from Swift's Machine Shop quintet on Lea Misers' team last evening. Two teams from the U. S. Navy and Shuttle company met on the navy and Shuttle two took two strings and the team. The Pawtucket Blues won from the Mt. Groves in the Moody Bridge league.

GEORGE TYLER
Former Lowell Flinger Will be Watched

The Manchester Union.—Baseball fans in this state will watch with interest the work of George Tyler, the Derry boy, during the training season of the Boston Nationals. Tyler made a good impression with the Hub team last year and much is expected of him during the coming season by Manager Johnny Kling. With the experience which he gained last year, and the fact that he is sure of a good chance to deliver the goods, Tyler will undoubtedly be to the front rapidly. He is a young fellow, who though he had but a short career in the minors, made a fine showing for his first year in the big company and his work this year should be even better than it was last season.

Some of us here will also take a peep at George's work occasionally. Terry McGovern appears to be in excellent shape. He figures that Lynn will have a good team this year, and expects his hand will be figuring for the pennant from the drop of the handkerchief. The team will train in South Norwalk, Conn., and may play exhibition games in Connecticut before striking the New England league circuit.

The New York American says: "The man who is attracting the most attention in Marlborough just now is Arthur Devlin. He has a haunting fear that he may be sent back to the minors during the coming season, and he is setting the woods afire trying to make good. It is really pathetic to see a one-time great star, fighting with every inch of his strength to hold on to a job that is gradually but surely slipping away. On the frigidly cold morning Devlin fairly scintillated at third base, and when he came to the bench he declared that his legs are getting back their old strength and speed. He fielded marvelously, when the team was lined up in the afternoon for a game against the youngsters. Herzog was sent to third. This must have hurt him, but he said nothing and with a grim determination spent a half hour battling at handball."

The following was found in the Pittsburgh Press under the title of "Ball Player's Lament":
The long spring days are almost here. The saddest days of all the year. The days when I must jump and prance.
At pilot's order leap and dance;
Drink red hot water by the quart;
Steer miles away from platoon's port;
Eat only two good meals a day,
At nine each night must hit the hay.
Eschew the nip and nightcap, too.
Be very careful what I do.
Must have stiff joints and muscles sore,
Bruises, bumps and welts galore;
Must never loaf and never groan.
Rear all my ills without a moan.
With training over, I must play
Every day from dawn till summer day.
Must field and run the ball
When for a clout the home fans call.
Day in, day out, I'm on the job
For I'm a measly baseball slop.
My berth is one devoid of cheer—
And all I get's ten thou. per year.

The Boston Nationals have a 300 batting outfield for next season—on last year's figures.

The Phillies is the best balanced organization in the National league—half Dutch and half Irish.—Exchange.

Hugh Jennings' fractured arm is coming round nicely. With a little careful nursing he expects to be the same old terror to the blue grass around third base.

The Philadelphia American league team recruits and the St. Louis, Texas, league team, played a 7 to 0 tie game Thursday. The game was called in the ninth inning because of darkness.

It was officially decided to change the name of the new Detroit American league grounds from Bennett park to Navin field. W. H. Navin, part owner of the Detroit club, determined the issue in honor of Pres. Frank J. Navin.

"Heine" Zimmerman, third baseman of the Chicago National baseball team, signed a three-year contract with Pres. Murphy.

Sunday leagues are becoming popular in the west, a number having been organized recently in Southern California, Missouri, and other states. The states are the Northern Indiana league, to include Hammond, Gary, and other cities in that section, and the Kansas league, which numbers several towns in the zinc region.

Old Doc Crusee lived a life
Perhaps a trifle flat;
He never saw the Turkey Trot
Or Tyus Cobb's hot bat.
But Doc, old top, had this big edge,
An edge of passing note—
For there was no one else around
To get the old boy's goal.

—Cincinnati Tribune.

The work at the South End grounds in Boston is being rushed, and in a few days things will be in ship-shape condition. Re-erecting the lines of the new diamond is not an easy matter, but Engineer Connelly, the vice-president of the club, has some especially made steel tapes that will do the business all right.

When it comes to having control Christy Mathewson is in a class all by himself. In the battles he waged last season he gave up an average of just one base on balls for every nine innings. He had them all backed off the boards. Ed. Walsh, the leading American twirler, when it comes to having the control, averaged 1 1/2 per side of nine, proved the cleverest of all left-handers when it came to getting them over. He averaged only 1 1/2 pass per game, being ahead of most of the right-handers. Lefty Liefeld, the Pirate side-wheeler, topped the National leagues at locating the plate, his passes averaging 2 1-3 per game.

LOWELL HIGH TEAM
To Meet Boston College Athletes

At the Lowell High school annex to-night the Lowell team will meet the fast Boston college team in the final big meet of the season. The interest in the contest is intense and a great crowd is expected to be on hand when the first event starts at 8 o'clock. The Boston team is considered one of the fastest in the vicinity of Boston and the members of the team will come here tonight to try hard to reverse the defeat that they received at the hands of the Lowell boys last season. The Lowell team is very confident of repeating its work of last year and is well trained for the meet.

In order to get the meet the managers of the home team were forced to do away with the hurdle race, for the Boston boys were not familiar enough with it. The mile run in which Harry Riley will star, was substituted and the relay race changed to a 800 yard affair, but outside of these two exceptions, the usual run of events will take place.

The entries are as follows:
30 yard dash—Lowell: Leggat, Carter, Cawley, Brunelle, Spaulding, Trail, Leland, Woodward, Bailed, Lamson, Boston: Duffy, McCarthy, Fitzgerald, Rogers, Roach, Reed, Rowan, Flannigan.
600 yard run—Lowell: Woodward, Brunelle, Haggerty, Douglas, Hanson, Boston: Rowan, Burke, McCool, Riley, Simmons.
Putting 12 pound shot—Lowell: Cawley, Costello, Gil, Hazeltine; Boston: Barron, McDonald, McCarthy, Fitzgerald, Horrigan.
Mile run—Lowell: Exley, Bowers, Safford, Brunelle, Woodward, Boston: Fleming, Gilligan, Loughran.
300 yard team race—Lowell: Leggat, Spaulding, Carter, Bailey, Trail; Boston: Duffy, Reed, Riley, Rowan, Burke.
1600 yard run—Lowell: Bowers, Exley, Hanson, Safford; Boston: Riley, Simmons, Burke, Fleming, McManus.
300 yard dash—Lowell: Leggat, Bailey, Costello, Gil, Hazeltine; Boston: Duffy, Reed, McCarthy, Rogers, Roach.
Midget team race (no score) Lowell: Victor, McCann, Douglas, Duffy; Boston: McManus, McCarthy, Scannell, Dolan, Silva.
Running high jump—Lowell: Hazeltine, E. Cawley, Chase, Goward, Hazeltine; Boston: Ryan, Horrigan, McDonald.

BUSINESS BRISK
At the Lowell Shuttle Company

With the carpenters still working on the interior of the new plant of the Lowell Shuttle company on Tanner street, business is very brisk. The company though a comparatively new firm, is now doing much work and the new quarters of the company when entirely completed will be adequate to turn out considerably more.

The company was formed about four years ago and was located in the top floor on the Cheney building at the corner of Tanner and St. Hyacinth streets. This was leased property and the increasing business of the firm made it necessary to seek larger quarters. Messrs. Charles O'Neill and A. W. Saunders, who head the firm, decided to erect a building. The present location of the building started. It was expected that the structure would be completed by the first of the present month. The building is of brick and one story high. It is located opposite the office of the Lowell Terminal company. The exterior is completed and all but minor carpenter work on the interior, particularly the office, is finished. The company manufactures shutters and bobbing and at the present time about 50 hands are employed. The owners of the mill expect considerable new business owing to the fact that they will now be able to do twice as much work as when located in the other quarters.

THE C. Y. M. L. TEAM
Defeated the All Star Five Last Night

At the C. Y. M. L. gymnasium on Suffolk street last evening two fast games of basketball were played. The first game was between the C. Y. M. L. team and the All Star Five of Chelmsford and the Lowell team, won by the score of 21 to 9. The second contest resulted in a victory for the Reds over the Blues by the score of 21 to 9.

The main game was originally scheduled between the Lyceum team and the Gardner Five of Haverhill, but owing to the fact that the latter team could not come to terms relative to expenses the Chelmsford Five were substituted. They gave a very good exhibition but the Lowell boys proved their superiority. For the winners C. Flynn and T. Maloney gave a great exhibition of pass work and shooting, the former tossed in 4 baskets and the latter scored 2. The other members of the team played a steady game and greatly assisted the forwards by passing the ball to them for baskets. For the Chelmsford quiet Baldwin put up a good game and scored two fine baskets from the floor.

The lineup:
C. Y. M. L. Chelmsford
C. Flynn, rf. If. Baldwin
Maloney, lf. rf. Montgomery
Faucet, c. c. Higgins
Brennan, rb. lb. Fletcher
F. Flynn, lb. rb. Diall

Final score: C. Y. M. L. 21, Chelmsford All Stars 7. Baskets: C. Flynn 4, Maloney 3, Brennan 2, Baldwin 2, Faucet 1, Montgomery 1. Points on fouls: C. Y. M. L. 1, Chelmsford All Stars 1. Referee: McGovern. Time: Two 20-minute periods. Timers: Hiney and Sullivan. Attendance: 200.

The Red-Blues game was played between the periods of the first game and was well enjoyed by all present. The victory of the Reds puts them well up in the Lyceum league standing. The feature work was done by Flynn and Diall of the winners, each getting three baskets from the floor. The final score was 21 to 9.

The lineup:
Reds Blues
Martin, rf. If. Armstrong
Maguire, lf. rf. Gallagher
Kaysers, c. c. Connolly
Flynn, rb. lb. O'Neill
Queenan, lb. rb. Johnson

Final score: Reds, 21; Blues, 9. Baskets: Martin 3, Flynn 3, Maguire 2, Kaysers 2, Connolly 2, O'Neill 1, Queenan 1b. Referee: McGovern. Time: Two 20-minute periods. Timers: Hiney. Attendance: 200.

FREDDIE WELCH WON
WINNIPEG, Man., March 9.—Freddie Welch of England had the better of a six-round go here last night with Young O'Brien, lightweight champion of Manitoba.

FOUR CLEVER BOUTS
Were Given at Lowell Social and Athletic Club Last Night

The members of the Lowell Social and Athletic club were entertained with one of the best programs ever seen in this city at the quarters of the club in Mathew hall last evening. There were four all star bouts and all kinds of boxing was enjoyed. All the bouts went the entire distance and there were 36 rounds of fighting. The main bout which was of ten rounds introduced Tommie Flannigan of Cambridge and Mark Spencer of Boston, the latter substituting for Kid Lee who was unable to be present. This proved one of the best bouts of the season and at the conclusion the members were well satisfied with the exhibition that Spencer, a colored boy, gave. In the opening round Flannigan started by landing several good left jabs that staggered

MRS. JOHN A. DIX
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MRS. JOHN A. DIX, HONORARY PRESIDENT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

NEW YORK, March 9.—A woman's industrial exposition will be held at the Grand Central palace from March 14 to 23. Mrs. John A. Dix, wife of Governor Dix, is the honorary president of the exposition, which is under the management of ten charitable organizations, most of them composed of women. The work of women jewelers, bookbinders and other artists and artisans will be shown, and there will be expositions of the latest millinery and the dressmaking from American and foreign shops.

CHASE JOHNSON
TWO FAMOUS BASEBALL STARS WHO MAY FIGURE IN BIG DEAL

NEW YORK, March 9.—Haf Chase for Walter Johnson—this is likely to be the next big baseball deal to go through. Although both the New York and Washington clubs have denied should have Johnson it would almost with their stars, those in the know in New York at first base, the Senators say it is more than likely to go weak spot for years.

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NEW YORK, March 9.—Haf Chase for Walter Johnson—this is likely to be the next big baseball deal to go through. Although both the New York and Washington clubs have denied should have Johnson it would almost with their stars, those in the know in New York at first base, the Senators say it is more than likely to go weak spot for years.

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CHASE JOH

stand the increase in wages unless the price of manufactured goods is forced

the Lowell Mill Agents' association, stated that never before had Lowell mills paid such high prices for weaving.

The Lowell Textile council, however, maintained that the manufacturers in Lowell could afford to pay ten per cent, more than the rate which prevailed under the old schedule. The council



E. W. THOMAS,
Agent Brodt Mills.

accepted the five per cent. with the proviso that all classes of employees should share in the raise.

Reduction in 1903

The reduction of ten per cent. in wages in the cotton mills that went into effect four years ago was, like the increase of the preceding year, general throughout New England. The

market had forced many mills to curtail production during the winter. The Lowell Textile council protested the reduction but the mill owners said it was necessary and that settled it.

Conditions at the present time are not so bright as they might be but are much brighter than in 1928. All of the mills are not running full but conditions are improving, little by little, and the publications devoted to the textile industry are full of hope for the future.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
MADE BIG EARNING IN 1911
The annual meeting of the American Woolen company was held last Tuesday. In his report, President Wood called attention to the fact that the company had been further re-inforced by the acquisition of the Recidale

The net profits for the year were \$3,225,016, as compared with \$2,953,531 in 1910; \$6,498,658 in 1909; and \$1,230,705 in 1908. Owing to the reduction in common stock, the stated value of the plants was reduced from \$4,835,143 in 1910 to \$443,362.12 in 1911. For a \$60,000,000 corporation, the bank loans are exceedingly small, being but \$3,962,400. The company's total surplus is now \$11,597,371, as compared

Gilmore's ladies' orchestra; tricks of magic by Thomas Knight.

The remainder of the evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner; refreshments were also served. The managers of the party were Misses Leah Brady and Ethel Sharrow, two chums of the hostess. At the close of the pleasant affair all departed with-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY
LECTURE AND CONCERT UNDER
AUSPICES OF IRISH LEAGUE
In Lincoln hall, Sunday evening,
March 17, will be given an illustrated
lecture on Ireland by Lawyer M. J.
Jordan of Boston, under the auspices

The Theatre Vayons shows for the last time tonight the immensely successful Irish picture, "You Remember

poem by Thomas Moore, is one of the most romantic and pleasing yet placed upon the screen. Every bit of it was photographed in Ireland and it is finely acted. Tomorrow's "Tony's Oath of Vengeance" will be the feature subject and a most dramatic one it is. It is the story of an Italian laborer and his pretty daughter and of the ill that befell her and how Providence took her from her father's charge.

**TO COMMERCIAL
VEHICLE
SECTION**

March 13-20
BOSTON
VEHICLE EXHIBIT
Motor Vehicle Association, Inc.
13th, AT 8 P. M.

except Sunday) to March 20
SHIRT OF COMMERCIAL
GROWN IN THE WORLD
10 CENTS

**SHOWS OF THE YEAR
DECORATIONS MOST SUPERB
J. CAMPBELL**

1910: \$6,795,658 in 1909; and \$1,230,785 in 1908. Owing to the reduction in common stock, the stated value of the plants was reduced from \$49,845,449 in 1910 to \$44,342,120 in 1911. For \$66,000,000 corporation, the bank loans are exceedingly small, being but \$3,952,400. The company's total surplus is now \$11,597,371, as compared with \$11,171,454 in 1910.

Hilmore's ladies' orchestra; tricks of magic by Thomas Knight.

The remainder of the evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner; refreshments were also served. The managers of the party were Misses Catharine Brady and Ethel Sharrow, two beauties of the hostess. At the close of the pleasant affair all departed wishing the travelers the best of success.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

LECTURE AND CONCERT UNDER AUSPICES OF IRISH LEAGUE

In Lincoln hall, Sunday evening, March 17, will be given an illustrated lecture on Ireland by Lawyer M. J. Jordan of Boston, under the auspices of the United Irish league. Over 100 poems will be shown. Irish ballads by the famous tenor, James J. Flynn of Boston. There will also be other singers and one to sing in the Gaelic.

THEATRE VOYONS

The Theatre Vexons shows for the time tonight the immensely successful Irish picture, "You Remember Helen." This picture founded on the poem by Thomas Moore, is one of the most romantic and pleasing yet placed upon the screen. Every bit of it was photographed in Ireland and it is finely acted. "Tomorrow / Tony's Oath of Vengeance" will be the feature subject and a most dramatic one it is. It is the story of an Italian laborer and a pretty daughter and of the ill that befell her and how Providence took on her father his chance of revenge. A Monday a brace of laughable comedies will be welcomed as well as a strong dramatic subject.

THE OPERA "MONA" THE MATHEWS

To be Produced in New York Are Planning a Busy Social Season

NEW YORK, March 8.—The opera, "Mona," which was the prize of \$10,000 offered three years ago for the best work by Americans, will be produced



HORATIO PARKER

at the Metropolitan Opera House March 14 with Miss Louise Homer singing the title role. The opera was written by Brian Hooker, and the music was composed by Horatio Parker. The scene of the opera is England during the time of the Roman rule.

The coming musical song revue to be given by the famous M. T. I. Bachelor girls under the auspices of the Mathew Temperance Institute early in the spring will be worthy of being classified as a top-notch theatrical in this city. The brilliant success attained by these young ladies in their previous productions will go a long way towards making this new and novel entertainment the greatest ever witnessed in this city.

The musical numbers will be all new to this city and will be of the catchiest kind, songs that will surely appeal to any audience. With the original soloist of the previous musical there will be some of the sweetest singers ever heard in this city.

Rehearsals are held on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings.

The first meeting of the musical revue committee was held Thursday evening just previous to the rehearsal scheduled for that night and was largely attended.

President James J. Gallagher was the unanimous choice of the committee for chairman. George F. Brigan was chosen secretary and Peter F. Brady was selected treasurer.

It was voted to have group pictures of the M. T. I. Bachelor Girls taken, and they selected the last of March as the time. It was also agreed that the musical will be from 9 to 9 and dancing from 9 to 11 p. m.

Gilmore's famous orchestra has been engaged to furnish music for the musical and dancing. Mr. William Gilmore will be the musical director. It is the intention of the committee to make this entertainment far superior to any affair ever held in this city and much more so than the musical revue conducted last year by the Bachelor Girls which was the talk of the town for many days after.

The stage settings in this production will be a marvel in stage craft, the like of which has never before been seen in any hall in the city and no doubt the girls will be accorded a royal welcome and a crowded house. The Easter Monday ball committee is working to its utmost to make this event the most successful in the history of the society.

The Woburn committee reports that a large number of members and their lady friends are going to pay a visit to the St. Charles T. A. society in Woburn, April 16th.

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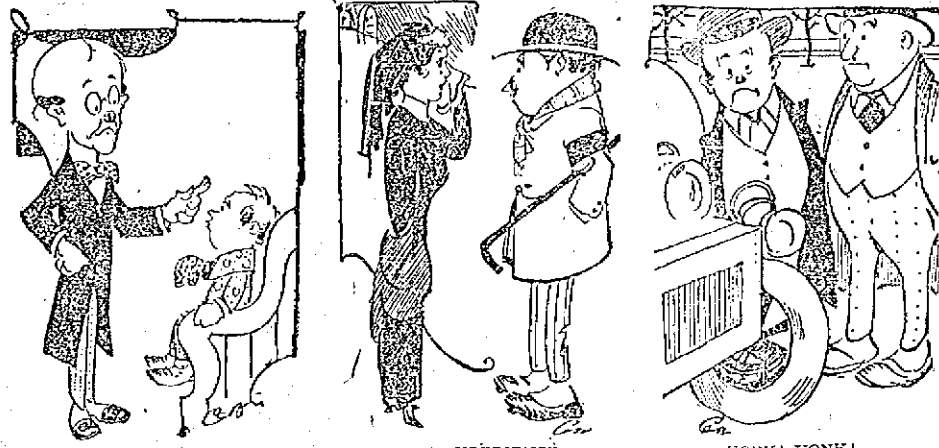
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A LITTLE NONSENSE



YES, SIR. Sunday-School Superintendent—Tommy, tell me what a prophet is? Tommy—He's the guy that likes to say, "I told you so!"

FROM EXPERIENCE. Mrs. Woods—My husband was the best man I ever lived. Mr. Hanpeck—Maybe he was, but he ain't the best man who ever died. That man was my wife's first husband.

HONK! HONK! The Premier—The lodge I am now forming is bound to attract every married man in town. His friend—Why so? The Premier—We hold two meetings a week and they last from 2 P. M. to 2 A. M.

FINO EXCUSE. The Premier—The lodge I am now forming is bound to attract every married man in town. His friend—Why so? The Premier—We hold two meetings a week and they last from 2 P. M. to 2 A. M.

BRAINS. "She will be a clever woman that I marry." "Thought you didn't like clever women?" "I don't, but if ever I marry I'll be a clever woman who does it."

HIS DIAGNOSIS. Mr. Krusty—Here's a penny for you, Beggar—Geel mister, you oughter see a doctor. Mr. Krusty—Why? Beggar—You're sufferin' from enlargement of the heart.

WOODEN BUILDING AND THE WATER PLACED IN A TROUGH. With Inspector Johnson was Inspector William McCormack, who inspects plumbing for the board of health. There were also several officers with the inspectors. The latter will make reports of the conditions at the factory.

HELP WANTED. SECOND GIRL WANTED. APPLY 211 Appleton st. FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 350,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 33,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet C-153. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED. \$3000 first year, promotion to \$1800. Examinations May 4 every state. Complete education sufficient with no coaching. Full information free. Write for booklet 135, Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

GOOD INCOME FOR CAPABLE SALESMAN, calling on autoists, introducing a long felt want. Goods guaranteed. The Grace Co., Dept. 12, Stoughton, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS. DRINK GLORIA FOR HEALTH. Sold everywhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED. OFFICE CLEANING WANTED BY a respectable woman, afterwards. Tel. 2278 for further information.

LOST AND FOUND. ROLL OF BILLS LOST FRIDAY noon, March 8, between 321 Third st. and Sullivan's Shoe Store. Reward for return to 102 Bridge st.

GREEN LEATHER POCKETBOOK containing sum of money, lost between Bulfinch Exchange and the waiting room in Merrimack sq. Finder please return to The Sun office and receive reward.

BLACK MARABOUT BUFF LOST between Jefferson st. bridge and St. Patrick's church, Feb. 25th. Finder please return to 55 Huntington st. and receive reward.

CANED BROCH LOST WASHINGTON's birthday, either in Merrimack square theatre or on the street. Finder will be suitably rewarded if returned to 10 Old st.

LADY'S OPEN FACE GOLD WATCH lost between Lawrence st. and John st. Reward at 19 Groves ave.

LADY'S BROCH PIN FOUND. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this adv. at 179 Pleasant st.

FINE GOLD CHAIN WITH HEART pendant, lost. Finder please return to Mrs. Delude's, 111 Merrimack st. Reward at 10 Old st.

WANTED. WANTED TO BUY GOOD BOARDING or lodging house, in good location, for cash. Address L. Sun Office.

WANTED TO BUY A LOUING OR boarding house, for cash. W. E. Cragin & Co., 55 Central st., room 25. Tel. 2695.

WANTED. 100,000 Tobacco Tags. 30 cents per 100. Mayo's. Old Honest, Spear Head, Master Workman, Siskel, Whist, Jolly Tar. Horse Shoe Tags 25 Cents Per 100. CARR'S POOL PARLOR, 98 Gorham St., near postoffice. Tel. 2183-3.

THINK IT OVER. A first class now drop head sewing machine with all attachments for the small price of 15 DOLLARS.

CHY. Village and Country Properties, Investments, Hotels, Etc. C. W. Johnson & Son. Houghton, Main and Parker Sts. Phone 3030.

F. W. Cragin & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF Cabinet Work of All Kinds to Order. Stores and offices fitted up. Wood turning, jobbing and repairing. Old furniture repaired and finished. New furniture made to order. 60 Fletcher st., Lowell, Mass. Telephone 100.

Long Toe Loopers AT ONCE. SHAW STOCKING CO. Separate rooms, 11 per month for regular (two-horse) load. The dryest and cleanest place for storage in Lowell. Telephone connection, O. P. Prentiss, 456 Bridge st.

STOVE REPAIRS—WE CARRY IN stock and furnish blower, grates, casters, centers, water fronts, etc., for all kinds of stoves and ranges. Work done at lowest prices. Bring size and name of stove or telephone 1271. Quint Furniture Co., 160 Middlesex st.

FREE TO THE SICK. If matters not the name of the disease you are suffering with, how many Physicians you have taken treatment with, do not be discouraged. DR. TEMPLE'S TREATMENT WILL CURE YOU. All Blood, Nerve and Rectal Diseases, Acute and Chronic Blood Diseases of Men and Women, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Stricture, Prostatitis, Piles, Fistula, Erysipelas, Ulcers and All Rectal Disturbances. The Use of the Rectal Syringe, without the Use of the Knife, Discharge of the Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Bowels, Rectum, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, etc., are always made to suit the convenience of anyone applying for treatment, and very reasonable charges. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated methods and results. Office, 51 Central street, Mansur Block, Wednesday, 2 to 4; 7 to 8, Sundays, 10 to 12. Other days by appointment. Consultation. Examination. Advice FREE.

TO LET

NICE DOUBLE COTTAGE ON ALDER st. to let. 8-room tenement on Perry st. 3-room tenement on Fremont st. Inquire of John McMenamin.

ONE-HALF DOUBLE COTTAGE TO let to man and wife, 28 Prospect st. rent \$10 per mo. 5-room flat, 1000 and 1001, same floor, gas etc. 25 Fulton st. rent \$22.50 per week. Apply 276 Westford st.

4-ROOM TENEMENT TO LET AT 44 Mead st. Inquire 45 Mead st.

UPPER PART OF NINE rooms to let, with tub, hot water, bath and pantry at 23 Lombard st.

HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS TO LET, centrally located, on Tyler st.; modern conveniences; hot air heat. Apply 26 Tyler st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, steam heat, gas; \$1 per week up. Mrs. DeMilla, Gallagher House, William street.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE, clean sunny tenement, facing directly on Chestnut st., next door to new 4-room, extra large light; hardwood floor, kitchen, parlor, bay window on street; large cement floor cellar; quiet, respectable neighbors. Ready to clean, casual housekeeper will do everything in reason to please. See it quick. Only one empty in 35 shows how I use my tenants. Geo. E. Brown, 7 Chestnut st.

TENEMENT OF 8 ROOMS TO LET, on Rockville st.; newly papered and painted; separate front and rear door. Apply 5 Dutton st. or 147 East Merrimack st.

5-ROOM TENEMENT TO LET, HOT water, bath, pantry, set tubs. Inquire 8 Allen st.

STORE AND 3-ROOM TENEMENT to let at 263 Lawrence st. Inquire at 311 Lawrence st.

NEW COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS TO let; high and dry; gas and sewer connections; 5 Penn ave., Ayer City. Tel. 2215.

MODERN HOUSE, CHELSEAFORD Centre, to let; 7 rooms, bath, large attic, three minutes' walk from electric, depot and postoffice; lot of land, rich soil for garden. Apply Mrs. C. Nichols, Centre st., Chelmsford Centre.

FOUR TENEMENTS AT 115 CUSHING st. and two at 65 Elm st., to let cheap; 4 and 7 rooms each. Inquire Jos. Flynn, 71 Chapel st.

TENEMENT OF 8 ROOMS TO LET, newly papered and painted; separate front and rear door. Apply 5 Dutton st. or 147 East Merrimack st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET, up one flight, in private family; stove and dishes for light housekeeping. Inquire 175 Charles st.

SUNNY 3-ROOM TENEMENT TO let, near Corral st. and Westford st. \$13 per month. Apply Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st.

4500 FEET OF FLOOR SPACE, suitable for paint shop, carpenter shop or for storage. 100 Middlesex st., over the Maxwell-Mackenzie garage, 523 to 535 Middlesex st. Apply Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st.

RAIN NEAR DEPOT, TO LET, 3 stalls and ample carriage room. Apply Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st.

TO LET. 5 Rooms, Central St. \$10.00. 4 Rooms, Central St. \$8.00. 3 Rooms, Central St. \$6.00. 2 Rooms, Central St. \$4.00. 1 Room, Central St. \$2.00. 10 Rooms, Adams Street. \$18.00. 8 Rooms, Adams Street. \$12.00. 6 Rooms, Adams Street. \$8.00. 4 Rooms, Adams Street. \$5.00. 2 Rooms, Adams Street. \$3.00. 1 Room, Adams Street. \$1.00. 10 Rooms, High St. \$10.00. 8 Rooms, High St. \$8.00. 6 Rooms, High St. \$6.00. 4 Rooms, High St. \$4.00. 2 Rooms, High St. \$2.00. 1 Room, High St. \$1.00. 10 Rooms, Wilson St. \$10.00. 8 Rooms, Wilson St. \$8.00. 6 Rooms, Wilson St. \$6.00. 4 Rooms, Wilson St. \$4.00. 2 Rooms, Wilson St. \$2.00. 1 Room, Wilson St. \$1.00. 10 Rooms, Webster St. \$10.00. 8 Rooms, Webster St. \$8.00. 6 Rooms, Webster St. \$6.00. 4 Rooms, Webster St. \$4.00. 2 Rooms, Webster St. \$2.00. 1 Room, Webster St. \$1.00. 10 Rooms, Moody St. \$10.00. 8 Rooms, Moody St. \$8.00. 6 Rooms, Moody St. \$6.00. 4 Rooms, Moody St. \$4.00. 2 Rooms, Moody St. \$2.00. 1 Room, Moody St. \$1.00. 10 Rooms, Platten St. \$10.00. 8 Rooms, Platten St. \$8.00. 6 Rooms, Platten St. \$6.00. 4 Rooms, Platten St. \$4.00. 2 Rooms, Platten St. \$2.00. 1 Room, Platten St. \$1.00. 10 Rooms, Alden St. \$10.00. 8 Rooms, Alden St. \$8.00. 6 Rooms, Alden St. \$6.00. 4 Rooms, Alden St. \$4.00. 2 Rooms, Alden St. \$2.00. 1 Room, Alden St. \$1.00. APPLY 465 CENTRAL STREET

HELP WANTED. MEN \$100 AN HOUR FOR YOUR spare time, nothing to do but work down at home; particulars 6c stamps. Trust Supply Co., Chicago.

LADIES, GOOD PAY COPIING Addresses at home; particulars 6c stamps. Horicon Agency, Chicago.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN—RESPONSIBLE house, exclusive line art and orders, leather goods, etc. Good specialties. Exclusive territory to responsible experienced advertising salesman. Shield & Wright Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS—BE A LIVE ONE WITH the country. Housewife wants the line. Sample free. Arthur J. Schell, 17 Prospect st., Newburyport, Mass.

FORGEMEN, SPINNERS AND CARDERS wanted to sell and learn to read my "Easy Slide" card. Education unnecessary. Send postal for information. William Hughes, 1021 No. 13th St., Camden, N. J.

EXPERIENCED THEATRE (MALE) wanted to act. Apply Robinson & Hazelton Stage Co., Binghamham st.

CAPABLE MAN WANTED AS MANAGER of our coal yard. References required. Apply in writing to Board of Managers, Lowell Co-operative Association, 102 Middlesex st.

EXPERIENCED MACHINE DESIGNER wanted; must be qualified to develop ideas on special machinery. Good place for right man. Write stating age and what you've been doing the past year, to Mr. H. M. Bell, Employment Dept., Manchester, N. H.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, ONE WHO would like to learn the barber trade. Work nights and Saturdays. Apply at 515 Lawrence st.

HIGH OF ALL KINDS WANTED AT all times. The day to call is every day. City Employment Office, 52 Central st., room 25. Tel. 2695.

HAIR'S BARBER SCHOOLS, 314 Washington st., Boston, Mass. Wages while learning. Instruction, tools, board, room, railroad ticket furnished by co-operative plan. Get particulars immediately.

FIRST CLASS JOH COMPOSITOR wanted at Andover Press; permanent place for right man. Apply by mail or in person, at Andover Press, Andover, Mass.

LADY SOLICITORS WANTED—Money making proposition. Apply between 10 and 12 Tuesday, Mr. L. S. Vinesky at Falls and Burkhinslaw st., 415 Middlesex st.

FARM HANDS, TAILORS, CARPENTERS, firemen, house girls, table girls, wanted. Girls to help in house work. Lowell Insurance Employment Agency, 407 Middlesex st.

HELP OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED free of charge. Send postal. Lowell Insurance Employment Agency, 407 Middlesex st.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED—60 to 100 months. Lowell examinations May 4th. Preparation free. Training Institute, Dept. 133 N. Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—ABLE bodied unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits; who can speak, read and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 160 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BOSTON. TEN roomed house on North 11th st., brick, hot water, sewer, all perfect. Call Mrs. Andrew Gray, 631 School st.

CASH REGISTER FOR SALE, NEARLY new. Bargain if taken at once. Address Box 3, Sun Office.

GOOD FURNITURE FOR SALE. Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island, Reids, E. Audel, Kenwood, on the Lawrence road.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE, fruit, etc., for sale, \$500; three chair barber shop, \$175; candy, cigars, soda store, \$100; pool room, \$225; 12-room lodging house, \$350. Hotels to lease for season. See F. L. Vance, 53 Third street.

HARDWARE FURNITURE FOR SALE, a thousand of cabinet cases, cheap. Call at 405 Middlesex st.

HOLLER CASHIERS FOR SALE, Males and females, 102 Cross st.

HOUSES FOR SALE, FROM \$50 TO 1400 pounds. A. B. Humphrey, 557 Gorham st., Tel. 513-1.

RILLIARD CLOTH FOR SALE. New or second hand. Very nice weaves. Fine for desk, music cabinet or piano. Currier's Post Parlor, 93 Gorham st., near post office. Telephone.

MONEY TO LOAN. Women keeping house and others, advanced them without security, easy payments, cheapest rates. Don't worry or annoy friends. Money. Keep your credit good by paying as you agree. I will furnish you money to do as you wish. D. H. Tolman, Room 403, 45 Merrimack st.

LOANS of \$10 and Upwards. Can be secured at less than the legal rate of interest by obtaining our endorsement of your note.

AMERICAN Guaranty Co. 45 MERRIMACK STREET. ROOMS 319-320. Open 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.; Monday, Saturday, 5 p. m.

Housekeepers. WHO DESIRE A LITTLE EXTRA MONEY.

Household Guarantee Co. Woman's Exchange, Cor. Merrimack and Central Sts., Fifth Floor, Rooms 503-505. Open 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Monday and Saturday 9 p. m.

THIS MEANS YOU. Every working man and woman, looking for a better life, should know this. No charge for application. Interest 1 Per Cent Per Month. The size of your salary or wages has no honest working person, getting money on credit here. We loan to all.

LOWELL LOAN CO. 22 Central Street. Fourth Floor. Open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Fridays until 5 p. m. and Mondays and Saturdays until 4 p. m.

STOVE REPAIRS—WE CARRY IN stock and furnish blower, grates, casters, centers, water fronts, etc., for all kinds of stoves and ranges. Work done at lowest prices. Bring size and name of stove or telephone 1271. Quint Furniture Co., 160 Middlesex st.

FREE TO THE SICK. If matters not the name of the disease you are suffering with, how many Physicians you have taken treatment with, do not be discouraged. DR. TEMPLE'S TREATMENT WILL CURE YOU. All Blood, Nerve and Rectal Diseases, Acute and Chronic Blood Diseases of Men and Women, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Stricture, Prostatitis, Piles, Fistula, Erysipelas, Ulcers and All Rectal Disturbances. The Use of the Rectal Syringe, without the Use of the Knife, Discharge of the Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Bowels, Rectum, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, etc., are always made to suit the convenience of anyone applying for treatment, and very reasonable charges. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated methods and results. Office, 51 Central street, Mansur Block, Wednesday, 2 to 4; 7 to 8, Sundays, 10 to 12. Other days by appointment. Consultation. Examination. Advice FREE.

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OPERATIVES TO GET MORE PAY

HORSES RAN AWAY A CLEVER CAPTURE

And Created Excitement in Principal Business Streets Today Man Charged With Larceny of Money and Checks

Considerable excitement and damage was caused this morning in Central street when Guy Harvey's horse ran away. The horse was slightly injured and the carriage was almost reduced to splinters, while the harness was also put in bad shape. Mr. Harvey narrowly escaped injury, while several pedestrians were almost run over.

The animal, a high spirited one, was being driven in Central street by Mr. Harvey, and when it reached opposite the store of Bartlett & Dow, a mail carrier seated on a bicycle rode in front of it and this caused the animal to jump to one side. In so doing one of the front wheels of the carriage was caught in the electric car track and was snapped off. This got the horse going and it increased its speed up the street. Mr. Harvey clung to the reins and did all he could to control the horse but his efforts were fruitless. The animal kept on, and a short distance farther on the carriage collided with a Harvard Brewery wagon and another wheel was snapped off. This time Mr. Harvey was thrown to the pavement and miraculously escaped serious injury, he receiving only slight bruises on the hands. The wild race was kept on as far as Harvey's store near Market street, where the horse ran into Cameron's milk wagon and was thrown to the pavement, sustaining injuries to the legs. A pedestrian jumped at its head and held it to the ground until assistance came. The

horse was later led to Mr. Harvey's stable in the rear of his home, 542 Chelmsford street.

The seat of the carriage as well as the body was badly damaged, so much so that repairing is out of the question. Several people who attempted to cross the street in front of the horse narrowly escaped being struck. A number of men made fruitless attempts to grab the animal, and it was lucky some were not struck.

Another Runaway

A lively runaway occurred early this morning in Merrimack street, when a horse hitched to a grocery delivery wagon owned by Joseph Bosse was frightened and made a wild dash up the street, but fortunately there was no damage caused.

At 8 o'clock the horse was standing opposite Mr. Bosse's store in Merrimack street, near Cabot street, with a 20 pound weight attached. The animal became frightened at an approaching electric car and started at a high rate of speed up the street toward city hall. The strap holding the weight was broken and the horse was given entire freedom.

The animal kept up its wild race up the street, dodging electric cars and wagons without striking anything, and when it reached city hall, it was brought to a full stop by Patrolman George Abbott, who at the risk of being injured jumped at its head and held it.

Lieutenant Martin Maher and Officer Kilroy made a clever capture today when they arrested Henry Webster, a man about 48 years of age, who resides at 457 Gorham street, on the charge of larceny. It is alleged that he stole \$30 in money and two checks, one for \$50 and the other for \$25. Webster is an employee of the Lowell Coach company. The money and checks are the property of Abel R. Campbell, the local real estate dealer. Mr. Campbell keeps his carriage at the Lowell Coach company and he drove his team there Thursday

evening and left for his home. When leaving the stable he says that he forgot to take a box from the carriage that contained the money. When he arrived at the stable the following morning he discovered that the money which was mostly in change, and the checks were missing. He made inquiries and suspicion fell on Webster. Mr. Campbell notified the police and late this afternoon Lieut. Maher and Officer Kilroy found Webster turning the change into bills. It is alleged, and placed him under arrest.

rear of 186 Fayette street, and was largely attended. The body was placed aboard the 4:37 o'clock train for Pittsfield, N. H., where burial will take place. Funeral arrangements were in charge of Undertaker John J. O'Connell.

CITY HALL NEWS

Items of Interest from the Departments

The furniture bills of the street department which were held up by Mayor O'Donnell and were taken back from the city auditor's office were returned this morning considerably changed from the original form. The bills are still held up pending the action of the municipal council.

Marriage Intention

The only marriage license granted since the last were published was that of Eugene P. Demers, 20 Hoyt street, 24, chief machinist in the U. S. N. to Miss Leopoldine M. Lamarre, 10 Clinton avenue, 19, hostess.

One Case of Diphtheria

At the office of the board of health this morning Agent Bates stated that at the present time there is only one case of diphtheria in the city. He also said that this is unusually small for this time of the year.

Building Permits

Two permits were recorded at the office of the inspector of lands and buildings. One was granted to the J. L. Chaffoux estate, at numbers 18 to 20 Merrimack street for shorting up

sides of the building next to The Sun building and making other temporary repairs to strengthen the building during the erection of The New Sun building.

Mrs. Henrietta Dietrich was granted a permit to change over a barn at 108 Marshall road into a six room cottage. The estimated cost is \$1200.

Hearing By State Board

The Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light commissioners will give a hearing in the municipal council chambers in this city on Wednesday, March 20, relative to a proposed increase of the capital stock of the Electric Light Co.

Evening High School

At the graduation exercises of the Lowell Evening High school on Tuesday evening, March 19, Hon. David L. Walsh of Fitchburg will be the principal speaker. Mayor O'Donnell will distribute the diplomas and deliver an address.

CONTRACT CASE

Was Heard by Judge Pickman Today

The case of Warren F. Lloyd, architect, against the town of Carlisle, an action of contract, was heard before Judge Pickman in police court this morning prior to and again after the regular criminal session. It is a rather complicated case and after the testimony had been heard the court decided to postpone the arguments until next Saturday morning. John J. Harvey appeared for the defendant and Frederick A. Fisher for the plaintiff. According to the testimony offered Mr. Lloyd submitted plans for a four-room brick schoolhouse, which was never erected. It was alleged that a special meeting of the committee erect the new schoolhouse was held on June 26, 1907, but other testimony was offered to offset that which brought forth the question of the legality of the meeting and the appointment of the committee.

COAL
LARGE STOCK
LOWEST PRICES
FRED H. ROURKE
LIBERTY SQUARE TEL-1177

Who's First

You and your friends are doubtless looking forward to using electricity in your homes.

The only question is, "Who'll be first?"

Be the first to wire. It leads to light.

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.

50 Central Street

THE LOWELL MILLS

Have Voluntarily Advanced the Pay of the Operatives

"A new schedule involving an increase of wages will be put into effect Monday, March 25, 1912."

This notice was posted this morning on the gates of the seven cotton mills in Lowell, and when the good news reached the ears of the operatives toiling within the brick walls there was gladness of words and looks that was good to see. With the bitter strife that is being waged in Lawrence it is for the people of Lowell to feel proud and to be thankful for the conditions existing in the textile industry in this city.

The treasurers of the local cotton mills met in Boston yesterday afternoon and decided upon what is contained in the notices that were posted this forenoon. The treasurers had had several meetings, and while they could not decide as to a definite increase they voted to announce the coming of the new schedule.

WILL EFFECT 18,000 OPERATIVES

The increase will effect about 18,000 operatives. The weekly payrolls of the seven cotton mills amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$150,000. The Textile directory gives the number of operatives in the different mills as follows: Appleton 1250, Boott 1800, Hamilton 1800, Massachusetts 2800, Merrimack 3300, Tremont & Suffolk 3000, Lawrence 4000.

The work of the mill treasurers, despite the fact that the announcement of an increase has been made, is not yet finished for they will have to get together and agree upon what the increase is going to be. In this, of course, they will have the hearty and able assistance of the mill agents who will have to work out a new schedule in their respective mills and that, considering the great number of employees in the different mills, will be no small job. The agents and their assistants will have to get down to business at once in order to supply the treasurers with the necessary information before March 25, the date set for the beginning of the increase.

Continued to page eight

BODY OF A WOMAN
Was Found on the Bank of the Concord River This Morning

Mrs. Winnifred Wrenn, wife of Daniel P. Wrenn, residing at 4 Clark's court, off Lawrence street, aged 40 years, was found dead on the hillock on the bank of the Concord river, in the rear of the American Mason Safety Tread Co. in Perry street, about eleven o'clock this morning. At first it was thought that she was a victim of foul play but inasmuch as a bottle of liquor was found in the vicinity it is thought that death was due to alcoholism. Medical Examiner J. V. Meigs viewed the body but as yet has not given out the cause of death.

About eleven o'clock this morning Louis M. Barrett, Walter Armberg and Justin Palmer, each of whom is about 12 years of age and residing in Tyler street, while looking for pussy willows found the body of the woman. They informed workmen in the vicinity of their find and the latter in turn notified the police.

Inasmuch as there were many finger marks and footprints in the mud it looked as though there had been a struggle and the woman might have been assaulted. For that reason the police gave orders to keep people away from the immediate vicinity in order that inspectors might look over the ground.

The police are of the opinion that the woman had been drinking and that death was due either to alcoholism or exposure. Near her body was found a half pint bottle which contained a small quantity of whiskey.

There are, however, signs of foul play, for numerous finger marks and foot prints were in evidence, and the fact that the heel of one of her shoes is torn indicates there was a struggle. One of her arms was clasped around her neck. For nearly an hour before the body of the woman was removed hundreds of people were attracted to the scene.

Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons were notified and removed the body to their warerooms at the corner of Market and Worthen streets.

HAND CRUSHED

YOUNG MAN VICTIM OF ELEVATOR ACCIDENT

Mr. Edmond Soulayd, residing at 1161 Lakeview avenue and employed at the Foster Shoe Co., met with a painful accident yesterday while at his work. He was loading a large box on the elevator when the latter started unexpectedly. The result was that the young man's left hand was caught by the elevator and although no bones were broken, the member was badly crushed. He was removed to the Emergency hospital where he received proper treatment.

CLARENCE DARROW

To be Placed on Trial May 14

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 9.—Clarence Darrow, former chief counsel for the McNamara brothers, will be placed on trial on May 14 on the charge of having bribed jurors in the case of the confessed dynamiter, James B. McNamara, now serving a life term in San Quentin prison.

Wind and Dust produce skin troubles that are quickly relieved by Hood's Lotion, which soothes and heals, and is antiseptic. 50c.

Dys-pep-lets

Made only by C. I. HOOD CO. are just what you should take if you can't eat without fear of sour stomach, belching, heartburn or nausea. They prevent as well as relieve after-dinner discomforts. Get a box today, 10c., 50c., or \$1. Remember the name Dys-pep-lets Substitute

The Modern Kitchen

The modern, economical, sanitary and efficient kitchen is Gas kitchen.

Dinner is prepared in 40 minutes or less on a gas range. Slow, medium and fast cooking are done all at once. The heat of each burner is accurately controlled by a single movement of the hand.

No more dirt and needless drudgery of coal and wood ranges. Comfort, cleanliness and convenience go with the gas range.

The water is heated by a modern gas Water Heater, operated at small cost. There is all the hot water you need within a few minutes after lighting a match.

Plenty of Hot Water flows from the faucet for cooking, washing dishes and cleaning.

Not only the kitchen, but the bath room and the laundry are supplied with Hot Water from the same heater.

IN WINTER THE KITCHEN—IF NECESSARY—IS KEPT WARM BY A SMALL KITCHEN HEATER WHICH BURNS REFUSE, GARBAGE, COAL, COKE OR WOOD. IT RADIATES WARMTH FAR BETTER THAN A BIG COAL RANGE, AND IS DECIDEDLY ECONOMICAL.

REMEMBER:

We allow a special cash discount of ten per cent. on all Gas Ranges sold and connected during March.

Lowell Gas Light Company
APPLIANCE STORE

Telephone 349.

John and Merrimack Sts.

WOMAN AND HER SON Placed Under Arrest on a Charge of Swindling

NEW YORK, March 8.—Mrs. Annette W. Brown and her son, Newton, were arrested yesterday by Detective Albert Thompson. They are charged with swindling Mrs. Harriet Webb Smith, aged and helpless paralytic of No. 136 West Twenty-eighth street.

Through the specific complaint against the defendants is the recovery of a check for \$11,822, drawn by the United States Trust company, in the order of Mrs. Smith. It is alleged that Mrs. Brown has appropriated the income of Mrs. Smith from her husband's estate since last July to her own use. During this period Mrs. Smith has not received one dollar, it is said.

Mrs. Smith is the widow of S. Newton Smith, a banker and commission merchant who died while they were living in the Third Avenue, in December, 1907. Mr. Smith left an estate valued at \$500,000, invested in securities, and to the widow was left for life the income from the estate.

Among the heirs who on the death of Mrs. Smith were beneficiaries under Mr. Smith's will, were Archibald W. Smith, now Mrs. Brown, a niece, who was, it is said, reared and educated by the Smiths.

Paralytic for Years

Mrs. Smith is seventy-five years old and has been a paralytic for many years and is helpless as to her personal needs. She lives in a boarding house kept by Mrs. E. L. Hatch and her present nurse is Miss Mary Clark.

Though physically feeble, Mrs. Smith is mentally alert and recently consulted with her lawyer, a brother of Mr. H. P. Clark, about the disappearance of her income. Mr. Matron had a conference with District Attorney Whitman, who assigned Assistant District Attorney Deane Murphy to make an investigation and evidence of alleged fraud was disclosed. The arrests followed.

According to Mrs. Smith's complaint, Mrs. Brown visited her daily, usually in the morning, and opened all of Mrs. Smith's mail. The United States Trust company mailed to Mrs. Smith a check for \$11,822 on March 5, which Mrs. Brown found when she opened the letter. Since last July, Mrs. Smith has received all checks received from the United States Trust company, which is trustee of the estate. Mrs. Smith re-

lused to endorse the March 5 check, and told Mrs. Brown that she wanted to have the money in her own hands.

Urged to Indorse Check

Mrs. Brown and her son, Newton, urged Mrs. Smith to indorse the check, and Mrs. Brown is reported to have said: "If you indorse the check I will put it on the mantel and you can get it at any time."

Mrs. Smith signed the check, and Mrs. Brown apparently put it on the mantel, but after Mrs. Brown and her son left the room only a blank piece of paper was found.

When the check was returned to the United States Trust company it bore the endorsement of Mrs. Brown, and showed that it had been deposited to her own account in the Lincoln Trust company, No. 365 Fifth Avenue, and withdrawn, so that her balance was only eight cents.

NELSON E. HUNTLEY

Re-elected Chairman of Dracut School Board

The members of the recently elected school committee of Dracut held an interesting meeting last night and organized for the coming year. Mr. Nelson E. Huntley was re-elected chairman. Mr. Huntley has served in that capacity for a number of years and he is now beginning his tenth term as school committee member for the town of Dracut. He is also chairman of the district committee which comprises



NELSON E. HUNTLEY

Dracut, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro and Reading.

Mr. H. E. Janscott was chosen secretary and the sub-committees were announced by the chairman as follows: Collinsville school, C. H. Catter; Parker Avenue school, H. E. Janscott; Gaudin school, R. Macdure; Centre school, E. C. Fox; Kenwood school, Edward Bennett; Broadway school, C. Smith; East Dracut school, M. Richardson; repairs, Joseph Varman; E. Bennett, N. Huntley; text book, H. Janscott; C. H. Catter; transportation, J. Varman; H. Maguire, E. C. Fox.

MINERS WERE KILLED

By an Explosion at Merritt, B. C.

MERRITT, B. C., March 8.—Of the 20 men in the mine of the Diamond Vite Collieries Co. when a gas explosion occurred yesterday seven were killed, two injured and 11 rescued uninjured. The men who escaped death or injury were in a level apart from the one in which the explosion occurred.

\$3000 VERDICT

FOR WOMAN IN ALIENATION SUIT

BOSTON, March 8.—After a brief consideration the jury in the case of Mrs. Martha Savage against Mrs. Helen G. Phinney, both of Cambridge, in which the former sought to recover \$10,000 for alienation of the affection of her husband, John P. Savage, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of \$3,000.

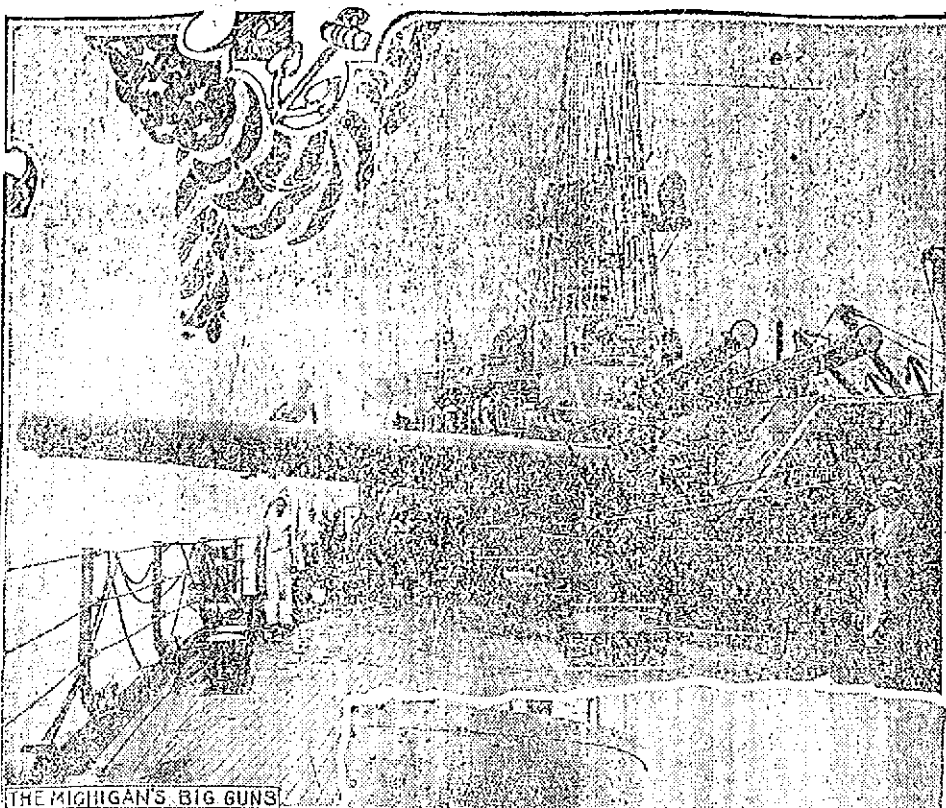
The case was on trial before Judge Fox in the superior court, East Cambridge, and Mrs. Savage appeared in the court room with crutches, owing to her rheumatism. She charged that for 25 years she and her husband had lived happily together until 1905, when he went to the home of Mrs. Phinney to do some repair work. From that time, she alleges, her husband began to stay out late nights and neglected her and their children. Mrs. Savage's son, Sidney, 21 years old, testified to playing detective on his father.

WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS

Have you overworked your nervous system? Have you trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in your back and bladder? Have you a frequent desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you—Druggist, Price 25c.

WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS, For sale by Fells & Bucklinshaw,

THE MONITOR OF FIFTY YEARS AGO WAS A PYGMY COMPARED WITH MODERN BATTLESHIP



THE MICHIGAN'S BIG GUNS

Fifty years ago today (March 9, 1862) the battle between the Merrimack and the Monitor was fought in Hampton Roads. This battle, which was not decisive so far as either vessel scoring a victory was concerned, revolutionized naval warfare and made every warship of that day obsolete. The little Monitor, which had been contemptuously referred to as a "cheese box on a raft," could have met and defeated any vessel belonging to the navy of any European power at that time. She was the forerunner of the modern ironclad and yet she was a pygmy compared with the Dreadnaughts of today. The Monitor carried two 11-inch guns. They were of the smooth bore type, and each threw a solid shot weighing 150 pounds. These shots could be thrown perhaps a mile with little accuracy. Compare this armament with the Michigan, which has eight 12-inch

guns, each of which throws a projectile of 1,200 pounds a distance of ten miles with surprising accuracy; twenty-two three-inch quick firing guns, eight one-pounders and two torpedo tubes. The Monitor was built of wood, protected on the sides with five layers of iron, each one inch thick. The turret was built of eight layers of one inch iron. The Michigan has an armor plate of steel from eight to twelve inches thick. The Michigan can fire a broadside fifty or sixty times as heavy as that of the Monitor.

SOLDIER WAS KILLED

Policeman Tried to Disperse Crowd of Noisy Artillerymen

NEWPORT, R. I., March 8.—The man killed by Patrolman Gentile of the local police early today while the officers were trying to disperse a crowd of noisy artillerymen from Fort Adams was identified today as Private Edward R. Jones of the 129th company, Coast Artillery corps. Jones, who was 25 years old, formerly lived at 28 Leavitt street, Providence. He enlisted on Oct. 20, 1911. Up to the

SHE SEEKS A DIVORCE

Woman Charges Husband With Cruelly Treating Her

RENO, Nev., March 8.—A plainly dressed young woman arrived in this city last August and engaged apartments in a local rooming house, none of her new male acquaintances knowing from whence she came nor for what purpose she was here. It was her first experience in a western city.

Suspicion soon rested upon her as another member of the divorce colony, which was not confirmed until yesterday when a complaint entitled Linda N. Moss vs. Frank A. Moss was filed in a law firm. The plaintiff moved to be the little manorist located in one of the leading hotels here, and is the fourth well known resident of Sonoma, Mass., who has fallen upon the mercy of a Reno court and the humanitarian laws of Nevada to free them from the galling bonds of an unhappy marriage union.

Mrs. Moss was married at her parents' home in Sonoma, June 7, 1905, the wedding being quite a social event in Boston's suburb. One child, now five years of age, blessed the union for a time, but failed in the end to keep the parents harmoniously together.

Mrs. Moss alleges in her complaint that her husband developed a harsh, nagging, tormenting nature, which became more pronounced in violence and in abuse until, when he struck her in the face and choked her to an extent creating dread of him and for her life, she decided it was time she left him, as his conduct became unbearable and her health became seriously impaired as a direct consequence of his ill-treatment.

She returned to her former home refusing further to live with him as a wife, declaring she had never given him the least cause for his conduct. The couple, for a time, resided in Boston, where the husband is a salesman. Personal service has been secured upon him in West Sonoma, N. H. and said that he may file a formal an-

SUES FOR \$10,000

Man Alleges Alienation of Wife's Affections

BOSTON, March 8.—Alleging alienation of his wife's affection, Hubert Clark of Nahant has brought suit in the superior court to recover \$10,000 from Philip A. Hartley, agent of the Fidelity Assurance company. Improper conduct with Alice M. Clark is charged between July 11, 1911 and Feb. 10, 1912. Mr. Clark further alleges that Hartley gained the affection of his wife and enticed her to leave his home and continue absence by reason of persuasion and enticement for a long period.

Mrs. Clark is living with her father, Thomas A. Clark of Bass Point, Nahant. "I do not know anyone by the name of Hartley," declared Mrs. Clark last evening. "I do know a man by the name of Harold Leeland, who works for the Fidelity Assurance company, and who sometimes goes under the name of Hartley," she continued.

Last January Mrs. Clark had her husband arrested, charged with non-support. At the trial Mrs. Clark appeared in court extremely well dressed. The judge asked her where she got her clothes and she said that a friend in Brookline by the name of Leeland gave them to her. She also declared that he bought her many fine things and that he had been a friend of her family since she was a child.

After hearing the evidence the judge discharged Mr. Clark. Since his discharge Mr. Clark has not been seen in Nahant.

THE SOUTH POLE

Ownership of Territory is Discussed

NEW YORK, March 8.—The question of whether Norway owns the territory surrounding the South pole, just discovered by Captain Amundsen, has already begun to be discussed by authorities on international law covering the ownership of Arctic and Antarctic lands. Ever since 1472, when Captain Cook's expedition planted a flag in the Antarctic, explorers of various nations have carried the flag of their countries to various points approaching the South pole.

It is generally believed that the land in the Antarctic will be regarded in much the same way as the Spitzbergen archipelago, which is inhabited by men of many nations and is now regarded as a joint possession of all mankind.

Prof. J. B. Moore, professor of international law at Columbia university, points out that the discovery alone does not suffice to give good title to a new unoccupied land and that the customs of nations for centuries have crystallized into a part of law of nations that in order to perfect the right given by discovery it must be followed by general occupation. Prof. Moore says that the task of effective occupancy of the territory surrounding the South pole would undoubtedly prove more difficult than its discovery and that it was extremely unlikely that the question of ownership would ever be brought up to the joint commission on arbitration for settlement.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

CLARENCE M. WEED

Chosen Head of Michigan

A. C. Alumni

Clarence M. Weed of Lowell was elected president of the New England Alumni of Michigan Agricultural college last evening at the fifth annual banquet of that organization at the Hotel Bellevue. George C. Seavey of Springfield was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Pres. Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, retiring president of the Michigan alumni, was toastmaster, and Dr. W. O. Hedrick came from Michigan especially to bring the greetings of the college. He discussed the general situation there, telling of the progress in the work of the college. Dr. A. C. Beard, who for 10 years was head of the botanical department at Michigan, also spoke.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Ray Sumner Baker, Mrs. Kenyon L. Butterfield, Prof. L. A. Clinton, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment station; Mrs. L. A. Clinton, Miss Clinton, Prof. W. D. Hurd, dean of the extension department of the Massachusetts Agricultural college; Treas. R. C. Kinney of the Massachusetts Agricultural college; R. R. Lyon of Fort Terry, N. Y.; H. C. Wainwright, Prof. A. T. Stevens, horticultural instructor at the Connecticut Agricultural college; Mrs. A. T. Stevens, William F. Uhl of Boston, President Howard Edwards of the Rhode Island Agricultural college and Mrs. C. E. Reynolds.

HEAVY DUTIES

Will be Paid by J. P. Morgan

NEW YORK, March 8.—J. P. Morgan will have to pay a large sum of money in duties on the art collections which he is now bringing from abroad in spite of the law recently passed to exempt works of art over 100 years old and paintings over 20 years old. A considerable part of the items in the London and Paris collections, it is announced, have failed to pass the United States appraisers under the exempt clause but exactly what the duties will amount to has not yet been determined. Most of the very valuable pieces, however, are clearly duty-free because of their age.

FOUND NOT GUILTY

"L" ROAD ACCUSED OF RUNNING
COLD CARS

BOSTON, March 8.—The first case in which a street railway company has been brought into court charged with violating the statute relative to the temperature in cars, was heard by Judge Almy in the Cambridge district court yesterday, when the Boston Elevated Railway company was arraigned and tried on a complaint brought by Ernest H. Makepeace, a violin teacher of Somerville.

The complainant quoted the law, which provides that the temperature in cars shall be between 40 and 60 degrees, and then told of his having carried a thermometer with him while riding in some of the cars in January and February. He produced records showing that on Jan. 16th, when the outside temperature was 20 degrees, the temperature in a North Cambridge car was 31 degrees. On Feb. 8, he stated he rode in a Scollay square car, when the temperature outside was 29 and the temperature in the car was 35.

The railroad company put on several witnesses to show that the company was doing all it could to comply with the law, and that with the opening and shutting of doors, it was impossible in every case to fully comply with the statute. Judge Almy found the defendant not guilty.

FATALLY INJURED

MAN WAS HURT IN A TRAIN
WRECK

MOBILE, Ala., March 8.—A north-bound Louisville & Nashville passenger train crashed into a string of loaded cars today in the Mobile yard, John Bryan of New York was fatally injured.

TAFT KEPT BUSY

Public Reception Held in
Chicago

CHICAGO, March 8.—President Taft's program in Chicago today called for unusual activity. From early in the morning he was to be kept busy by speechmaking, visiting clubs, handshaking and dining. On his arrival he was driven to the Hotel Leland, where, in the Taft headquarters are located, for breakfast. A public reception had been arranged for this evening at the noon hour. After this he was to go to the Union League club for luncheon and a short speech. At 3:30 o'clock it was planned for him to address Jewish residents in a West Side theatre, later going to the Chicago Press club for a short address. His most important appointment was for this evening at the banquet of the Swedish American republican league commemorating the 50th anniversary of the battle of the Monitor and Merrimack. Here the president was expected to make an important campaign speech.

MANHATTAN CLUB

To Observe Its Sixth
Anniversary

The members of the Manhattan Social club will observe the sixth anniversary of the organization of the club with a banquet in the New American hotel on next Saturday evening. This organization, though a comparatively young one, has made considerable progress in this city and the members have taken an active part in social and political affairs during the past few years. The club has conducted several dancing parties and concerts and all were grand successes. The committee in charge of the celebration and banquet is composed of John R. Ward, chairman, John Francis, secretary, Harry Ogden and they are making elaborate arrangements for the affair. During the festivities a concert program will be given. A list of good speakers has been secured to address the gathering.

NO MORE MISERY

IN THE STOMACH

Indigestion, Gas, Heart-
burn or Dyspepsia
Vanish

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you heave gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, flatness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache—this is indigestion.

A full case of Peppermint costs only 50 cents and will thoroughly cure your out-of-order stomach, and leave sufficient about the house in case some one else in the family may suffer from stomach trouble or indigestion.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the famous Peppermint printed on these 50-cent cases, then you will understand why dyspeptic trouble of all kinds must go, and why Diapysin always relieves sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in two minutes. Diapysin is harmless and tastes like candy, though each dose contains power sufficient to digest and carry out of the system into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but what will please you most, is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for biliousness or constipation.

This city will have many Diapysin cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be cranky about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever try a little for indigestion or gastritis or any other stomach misery. Get some Peppermint Diapysin now, this minute, and forever rid yourself of stomach trouble and indigestion.

GREAT SUN SPOTS

Fr. Ricard Announces Im-
portant Discovery

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 8.—Father Ricard of the Santa Clara college observatory announced today what he declared to be the greatest discovery in 200 years of observation of sun spots. Early in January it was predicted a large group would form Feb. 18 near the western limb of the sun and a semi rotation plus an allowance for change of the earth's position the group would blaze forth March 1 on the eastern limb.

Observations on these dates were without success but on March 6 a large spot appeared 55 degrees east of the Central Meridian, ranging 12 degrees, 94 minutes below latitude south. March 7 and 8 the spot was larger and well defined and today it is a group of portly dimensions.

"HOUN" DOG SONG"

SAID TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN
ABOUT 1499

NEW YORK, March 8.—"The Houn' Dog Song" which Missouri minstrels have nominated for chief democratic honors as a campaign hymn was not born in the Ozark mountains, as the followers of Champ Clark have asserted. According to musicians here it is an old German cradle song written prior to 1499. Here are the words in the original—

"Jedes mal ich ins dorfchen kom
Sieschen die stuppen mein hund herum
Mir ist es so, was ich sage, das ist
Sie dorfchen nicht stossen mein hund
herum."

The literal translation is as follows: "Every time I come into the little village."
The boys knock my dog around.
It's all the same to me what else they do—

"They must not kick my dog around."
In German a scrapbook of the fifteenth century the song is entitled "The Lay of the Dog" and contains several stanzas, the lines sung in the Ozarks being merely the refrain. Beneath the last stanza in the scrapbook are the initials "M. I. 1499."

ALLEGED THIEF

WAS OVERCOME AND NEARLY
KILLED BY GAS

BOSTON, March 8.—Nearly asphyxiated by gas while it is alleged, he was committing a burglary, John Grady was rescued from death by the gas man and was held in the vacant room of the 1218 Washington street to investigate a gas leak. He discovered Grady, unconscious, and dragged him out. He was taken to the city hospital.

George Holmes, an inspector for the gas company, who then went into the cellar to find the leak, was also overcome and was likewise dragged out. Grady remained three days at the City hospital. To Judge Duff, Grady said: "They say I was there, but I don't know how I got there."

WOMAN GETS \$5000

BECAUSE OF AN INJURY TO HER
EYE

BOSTON, March 8.—A substitution of bottles that resulted in carbolic acid being dropped into her eye instead of belladonna, brought a verdict of \$5000 in the suit of Miss Caroline Hutchinson, 35, of 31 Roscelly street, Dorchester, against Dr. Ivan C. R. Amesbury of 511 Dorchester Avenue.

Miss Hutchinson, according to her story, was suffering from a slight astigmatism, and went to Dr. Amesbury to have her eyes examined. The latter, during the examination, dropped what he thought was belladonna, a drug used for the purpose of enlarging the pupils, into her eye, but in some way he got the bottles mixed up and instead of belladonna it turned out to be carbolic acid.

Miss Hutchinson's eye was quite badly burned and the sight partially destroyed, for which she was awarded \$5000 damage by Judge Lawton. Henry C. Sawyer appeared for the plaintiff and J. W. Buck for the defendant.

Make
Weak Children
Strong

Mothers! If your little ones
stem flatless, puny and run
down, without the appetite
healthy children should have—

**DR. TRUE'S
ELIXIR**

The Family Laxative and Worm Medicine
will make them strong again.
Relieves indigestion, consti-
pation, biliousness, nervous-
ness, irritability. It builds
up a new system.
Expels all worms.
All Druggists, 10c.
Dr. J. C. True & Co.,
Albany, N.Y.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS
Of all descriptions in granite, marble
and bronze. Our manufacturing plant
has the most modern power equipment
and every labor saving device.

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Cor. Gorham and Anderson Sts.,
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**THE COMPACT SERVICE-
ABLE ALL METAL**

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Cycle Hatcher's**

—AND—
**Brooder-
Hatcher's**

Offer many inducements to
the progressive poultryman,
at a small outlay.

**DRINKING FOUNTAINS
FEED HOPPERS
NEST EGGS**

Bartlett & Dow
216 Central Street.

HOTEL CHELSEA
Atlantic City, N. J.
Overlooking the entire city, a new
front, with no obstruction to the
view, in the fashionable resort
section, offers the highest standard
of hotel excellence in appointments,
cuisine and service. 200 luxury
furnished bedrooms and suites
have private baths, fresh air and
water attached. Large ballroom
and dining hall, overlooking the
ocean and boardwalk. Hotel cars
exclusive. Billiards, cafe, etc.
French chefs, golf privileges, autos
and trains. Booklet and terms
upon request. Open all the year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

**WHEN YOU ARE HUNGRY
AND WANT A REAL
GOOD DINNER
TRY THE
LOWELL INN**

THE DELINQUENT BOY

Views and Reviews by Paul A. Wiebe Before Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Paul A. Wiebe, master of Read cottage at North Chelmsford training school addressed the Y. M. C. A. last evening on "The Juvenile Delinquent." He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen:

About a month ago your general secretary, Dr. Yarnell, called me up on the phone asking me to talk to you about the delinquent boy problem. I am not an orator nor do I claim the least proficiency in the art of public speaking. However, I have taken care of a good many boys during the past few years and can, therefore, speak somewhat from experience. With your kind indulgence I will read a paper which I have especially prepared for this evening. As you know the subject of my lecture is "The Juvenile Delinquent" and when I speak of juvenile delinquents I will consider the boys only for every community of course has also its share of girl delinquents. The juvenile delinquent is a young offender generally speaking under the age of 18 years. That is to say a boy 15 years of age who has committed a serious enough offense to warrant his commitment to an institution would be sent to a state school for boys, which in this state is known as the Lyman School for Boys, at West-barn. However, if this same offense had been committed by a boy who has just passed his sixteenth year and the judge, feeling the necessity of removing the offender temporarily from the community, he would be sent to the state reformatory at Concord, or, if sufficiently depraved, may even be sent to the state prison.

Humane legislation, having taken into consideration the thoughtless impulses of youth, does not want to brand the juvenile delinquent with the stigma of crime. Society's attitude towards these youthful offenders is becoming more and more one of encouragement and this is as it should be, for encouragement is hope. It is not very long ago since the first juvenile court was established, in Chicago in 1899. In most every city of importance juvenile offenders are now tried in separate court rooms from those used for adult criminals, or such cases are heard in the judge's chambers. In some cities, where the general court room is used, certain days are set aside for the trial of juvenile cases. This I believe is the custom in this city and answers of course the same purpose, namely to keep these boys away from all possible contact with older offenders against the law who are more hardened in wrong-doing.

Constantly we see new laws enacted which have a more or less effect in bringing upon the subject of "Child Welfare" which is due to the fact that more and more do we realize the truth of the saying that the child of today will be the man of tomorrow. To

Protect Yourself!

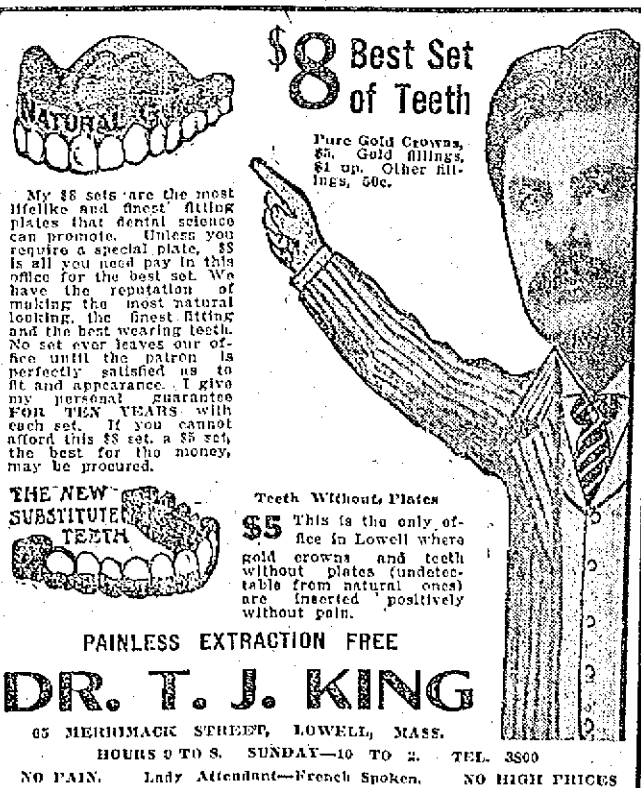
Get the Original and Genuine

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages.

For Infants, Invalids, and Growing Children. Pure Nutrition, upbuilding the whole body, invigorates the nursing mother and the aged. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Not in Any Milk Trust



Best Set of Teeth

Pure Gold Crowns, \$5. Gold fillings, \$1 up. Other fillings, 50c.

My \$8 sets are the most lifelike and most fitting plates that dental science can produce. Unless you require a special plate, \$8 is all you need pay in this office for the best set. We have the reputation of making the most beautiful looking, the best fitting and the best wearing teeth. No set ever leaves our office until the patient is perfectly satisfied as to fit and appearance. I give my personal guarantee for **TEN YEARS** with each set. If you cannot afford this \$8 set, a \$5 set, the best for the money, may be procured.

THE NEW SUBSTITUTED TEETH

Teeth Without Plates

This is the only office in Lowell where gold crowns and teeth without plates (undetectable from natural ones) are inserted positively without pain.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION FREE

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65 MERRIMACK STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

HOURS 9 TO 5. SUNDAY 10 TO 2. TEL. 3800

NO PAIN. Lady Attendant—French Spoken. NO HIGH PRICES

ALL THE BEST GRADES

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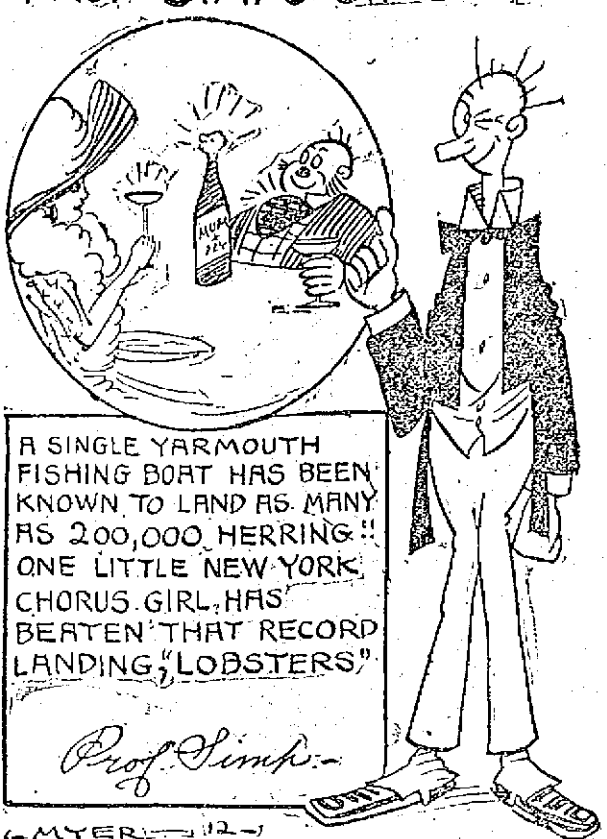
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PROF SIMP'S STATISTICS.



Prof. Simp.

ment which will bring about a cure or so much of an improvement as medical or surgical skill can bring about. I could go on now enumerating a good many more causes which contribute to juvenile delinquency but time will not permit me to do so.

We are also fortunate in now having a splendid monthly magazine, entitled "The Child," which is entirely devoted to the subject of child welfare.

The Delinquent Problem

You are aware that the juvenile delinquent exists and that he presents a problem to be solved. The country over we have magnificent institutions to teach such boys and to inculcate in them good habits, looking after their physical and moral welfare and give them an industrial training. All of such institutions are doing their share of good work, some are better equipped than others it is true, but they are and will remain a necessity under present existing social-economic conditions. I am not to speak of the work done by a law while they are inmates of an institution, but my superintendent, Mr. Rufus B. Corlew, of the County Training School, will, no doubt, be very glad to do so sometime. Mr. Corlew is fast grasping the situation and under his progressive administration you can safely expect even better results in the training of the boys of which he has charge. Probably you are aware of the fact that some people are forever ready to criticize anybody and some are disposed to belittle the work of such institutions. Do not accept such stories without investigating yourself the truth of such statements which may be either the result of ignorance or malice.

Big Brother Movement

I will now speak briefly of the Big Brother movement. Realizing that juvenile delinquents, either those paroled by the court or paroled from a training school, are more in need of models than of critics, the Big Brother idea is to supply such models for them, in enlisting the aid and cooperation of men of good will and personal interest in the problem. In other words, we are aware of the fact that some people are forever ready to criticize anybody and some are disposed to belittle the work of such institutions. Do not accept such stories without investigating yourself the truth of such statements which may be either the result of ignorance or malice.

The keynote of the Big Brother movement is individuality. One man to a boy—the man to be known as the Big Brother, and it becomes his duty to take a sincere interest in all of his brother's doings. If you believe that a boy in the street is better than a boy in jail, you are in sympathy with the Big Brother movement. If you believe that a boy without some assistance cannot always overcome the temptations and dangers incident to an unfortunate environment, and that he cannot be a happy or good boy without having a share in some of the things which make for happiness, you concur in the Big Brother platform. The Big Brother takes his little brother or with him to lunch or to dinner once in a while, talks to him about his life and business, gives him a little good advice and above all a whole lot of sincere and sympathetic fellowship. He sees to it that the boy goes to school or finds him a job. The Big Brother must forever keep in touch with the boy, sometimes taking him to a good and wholesome play, and, as the boy naturally grows into these better atmospheres, he will soon lose his taste for the vicious. Make the boy at all times feel that you are very much interested in him and that you are trying your level best to help him along as a sincere friend. Also that you would certainly feel hurt if he should act badly.

You will certainly not experience any difficulty in finding a little brother to whom you can devote some of your spare time and sympathy.

The Big Brother movement is founded upon good common sense and not upon idle sentimentality. When properly worked out the Big Brother idea brings the results for which business men would look.

The probation officers of the city as well as the trustees will be able to send one of those little fellows, in need of a Big Brother, to you.

Some of the requirements necessary to become a Big Brother are:

He is to be a brother to the boy in the fullest sense of the word.

His first business is to win the confidence of the boy.

He must learn the boy's habits and environment make him what he is.

"His business with the little brother is to work a change in these respects."

He must show the value of industry and effectively prove the evils of idleness to the boy. When you invite such a boy into a gentleman's

home and treat him as if he himself were a gentleman, the boy will believe that he is one and once he gets that idea firmly in his mind he does not easily forget it.

The New York Big Brother organization provides its members with leaflets containing valuable suggestions in instructing them how to most effectively go about the work. Some of these suggestions are:

Call on the boy in his home. You can't enter into real sympathy with



PAUL A. WIEBE

him until you know the life he lives, the air he breathes.

Get acquainted with his father and mother. The battle is half won when you gain the confidence of the parents.

See what can be done to improve the home conditions. The lack of real home life is generally the cause of the boy's trouble.

Find out where the boy spends his evenings. Most of them spend them in the street. It will be your place to provide a better place, more attractive. Not to you—but to the boy.

Invite him to your own home and make him feel that he is welcome. It will perhaps be a new revelation of home to him.

Take him to a ball game with you. Always prove your point of view. A boy who is worth while will not accept a stranger's ideas until he knows they are worth having.

Always remember that you are a Big Brother, that you were once a boy and that it is your task to make him one.

Elbert Hubbard has truly said in regard to boys: "Be patient with boys. You are dealing with soul-stuff."

The boy whom you and I may help out of trouble today is liable to save us from trouble twenty years from now.

In saving a man or a woman from a life of crime you are saving a unit, but in saving the boy of today from a career of waywardness, you are saving a whole multiplication table.

The Big Brother movement is well worthy of your best consideration and I shall be glad to help with suggestions anybody who wishes to try the experiment. I believe in boys of waywardness and wickedness. I believe that there is much good in all of them. In an institution, under proper discipline and instruction, you can see that good develops. Sometimes we fall in properly developing the good in a boy, but that is not because the seed of good was absent, but rather due to our inefficiency of experience and a misunderstanding. The farmer does not always succeed in developing a good fruit every seed he has sown, but still he does not lose confidence in the seed. So should we forever keep on trying to the very best of our ability to save the boys of today and develop them along the right directions, to become useful members of society and upright ambitious citizens.

Rupture and Piles

Now Curable

Dr. A. W. Turner, a Boston specialist, has published a pamphlet explaining how rupture, piles, hernia or rectal trouble may be cured to stay cured without going to a hospital or using the knife.

Of course all sufferers are interested in learning the way to get rid of their great trouble, but only a few physicians and sufferers everywhere.

To all inquiries the doctor sends the pamphlet by mail without charge.

The doctor's address is: A. W. Turner, M. D., 21 Hotel Pelham, 71 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE SALES

Transactions Recorded for the Past Week

The following real estate sales for Lowell and suburban towns were recorded at the registry of deeds office during the past week:

LOWELL

John F. Griffin to Anna G. Norris, land and buildings on Lily avenue, \$1. Locks and Canals on Merrimack river to Charles H. McEvoy, land on Pawtucket boulevard, \$1.

Mary J. Ready to Henry J. O'Dowd, land and buildings on Stanley street, \$1.

Trs. of Eastern Land Co. to Fred E. Wiggin, land on Upham street, \$1.

Trs. of Eastern Land Co. to Fred E. Wiggin, land on Dewey avenue, \$1.

Trs. of Eastern Land Co. to Fred E. Wiggin, land on Dewey avenue, \$1.

Helen C. Osmond, et al., to Rufus A. Jansson, et al., land and buildings at corner Appleton and Canal streets, \$1.

Harry Dillay to Morris Rotman, land on Andover street, \$1.

Morris Rotman to Sam Glazer, et al., land on Andover street, \$1.

Henry J. O'Dowd to Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, land and buildings at corner Rogers and High streets, \$1.

Winnie Donovan to Emily G. Donovan, land and buildings on Bowers street, \$1.

Wesley M. Wilder to The Connors Bros. Co., land on Marshall road, \$1.

Henry W. Barnes to The Connors Bros. Co., land on Tanner and Plin streets, \$1.

People's Savings Bank of Woonsocket, R. I., to Woonsocket Inst., for Savings, land on Mt. Washington street, \$1.

Mary O. St. Godard to William J. Wilson, et al., land and buildings on Stanley and Pollard streets, \$1.

Bernard J. Tracey to William H. O'Connell, land and buildings, \$1.

Elizabeth Harris to Rena Bugbee Livingston, land and buildings on Smith street, \$1.

BILLERICA

Aaron Adelman to Sigmund A. Lundgren, land on Bedford street, \$1.

Frank W. Coughlin to Nell McEneaney, land on Glenview avenue, \$1.

Josephine Martin to Hugh McNamee, land on Elm street, \$1.

George H. Hill, tr., to Lena M. Payne, land on Morian and Wallace roads, \$1.

Frank W. Coughlin to Frederick Koon, land on Ridgeway avenue, \$1.

Frank W. Coughlin to Elizabeth Rogers, land on corner Cheslerfield and Elmwood avenues, \$1.

George H. Shields, tr., to Alessandro Supo, land at Shawheen River park, \$1.

CHELMSFORD

Luella A. Hermon to Oscar R. Spalding, land and buildings on Bridge street, \$500.

Charles A. Randlett to Gertrude L. Randlett, land at corner of Wesley and Emmett streets, \$1.

DRACUT

Manley L. Dickey, et al., to Mabel G. Dickey, land and buildings, \$1.

Mabel G. Dickey to Daisy M. Williams, land and buildings, \$1.

George H. Miller to Eliza Jane White, land on Maverhill street, \$75.

Henry Maynard to Felicity Paulina R. Romberg's tr., land on Huron street, \$1.

DUNSTABLE

Ernest S. Tupper to Frank Parker, land and buildings on road to Hollis, \$1.

TEWFSBURY

Robert Hoag, Jr.'s admn. to Jessie Nickintosh, land, \$65.

W. Hubert Wood, tr., to Barnet Angotaky, land at Shawheen River park, \$1.

W. Hubert Wood tr. to Louis Adelson, land at Shawheen River park, \$1.

Frederman, land at Shawheen River park, \$1.

Grace V. Nickerson to William A. Beattie, land on Lakeview avenue, \$1.

George H. Shields, tr., to Alessandro Tupo, land at Shawheen River park, \$1.

John W. Rorke, tr., to Morris Freedman, land on Idlewild road, \$1.

John W. Cooke, et al., to George F. Garlin, land and buildings on Trull street, \$1.

TYNGSBORO

Roderick Chisholm to Anna G. Norris, land and buildings on Oak Ridge avenue, \$1.

Anna G. Norris to John F. Griffin, land and buildings on Oak Ridge avenue, \$1.

Andrew J. Sheehan to John Morgan et al., land on Tyngsborough road and Brooklyn street, \$1.

John W. Cooke, et al., to George F. Garlin, land and buildings on Trull street, \$1.

WESTFORD

Thomas E. Symmes to Lena T. Monahan, land, \$1.

WILMINGTON

Union Ice Co. of Boston to Emma M. Grant, land at corner Oak street and Grove avenue, \$1.

Isabelle F. Page by mtz., to Joshua W. Knowles, land on Main street, Heath Garden, Jasper and Grove avenues, \$370.

George A. DeLand et al. to Mary Suzukini, land on Little River avenue, \$1.

Olivia H. Gould to Marchant H. Stewart, land on Barnap street, \$1.

THE MILK BILLS

Attacked at Hearing at State House

BOSTON, March 9.—The Ellis and Meany milk bills were attacked at the hearing in the state house yesterday. While many representatives of local grocers favored the Meany bill, all opposed the Ellis bill. Both representatives Meany and Ellis appeared in support of their own measures.

Mr. Ellis declared that, while he was of the opinion his own bill should be passed, he favored any bill which would accomplish the same result. He denied that his bill would make the price of milk almost prohibitive. In support of his contention he cited his own experiences in the production of milk.

Alvin L. Wright of South Hadley said the sentiment in that section of the state is very strong against all the bills, especially the Ellis bill. He said the farmers want to be left alone and look with grave apprehension on any legislation that is proposed without their full approval.

Gen. Chas. W. Wood of Shrewsbury, declared the necessity of any legislation, he said that legislation has been imposed upon the farmer until there is not a man who is dependent on agricultural pursuits alone that is making a fair living. He denounced the Ellis bill as the most drastic and at the same time the most trifling matter ever put

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE

Made by Brockton Girl and Was Accepted by Nils Anderson

BROCKTON, March 9.—Just because she couldn't wait a bit longer, and because she didn't want to see how a would-be suitor would behave, a Brockton girl, Miss Lillian E. Johnson, 15-year-old daughter of John Johnson, of 322 Main street, this city, asked Nils H. Anderson, 21 years old, to be her husband and Nils accepted.

Young Anderson was too backward, Miss Johnson says, and so she took things in her own hands. They met at a church social at the Swedish Baptist church a year ago.

Miss Johnson blushed when she told about the engagement.

"It was on Feb. 27, but I have kept it secret until today," she admitted. "I began to dream how beautiful it would be if only Nils and I had a home, but I knew full well that he wasn't the kind of a fellow who would ask me—yet awhile. He was afraid he couldn't give me the luxuries he thought I wanted. Early in February I did some

hard thinking.

"I read a whole lot about how nice it would be to have a leap year engagement and so I planned a party for Feb. 27. I suppose I ought to have waited until the 29th to have made it real, but I just couldn't wait any longer when he and I got together with nothing but the moon shining in through the window."

"You know they say you can win a man through his stomach. Well, I just made lots of nice things—Welsh rabbits and fudge—and when I had treated him and got him real happy I popped 'the' question. You should have heard him hem and cough. I think his heart came right up in his mouth he was so surprised."

"But we came to an agreement and expect to be married sometime in the summer. I don't think there was any harm in my asking him to marry me."

The affair was managed by Miss Vina Coggeswell and Harry Daggett and it proved a grand success. The dance order embraced 16 engagements and all were well enjoyed. The music was furnished by the Tremont orchestra, and was exceedingly good. The patronesses of this dance were: Mrs. M. H. Daggett, Mrs. F. F. Munn, Mrs. A. W. Coggeswell and Mrs. G. L. Cadby.

PUBLIC MARKETS

Sec'y Ellsworth Says They Are Needed

BOSTON, March 9.—The attitude of railroads toward the development of agricultural districts, the possibility of building up these districts by the use of electric railways and the need of a public market in each city and large town in this state were some of the subjects discussed at yesterday's meeting of the New England conference of rural progress, at the state house.

In speaking of the farmer's attitude toward progress, F. B. Dwyer of Hartford said the railroads are taking too much of the farmer's profit. He declared the solution of the high cost of living would be found in reduced charges for transportation and distribution of farm products. He strongly favored the parents' post.

The suggestion of public markets came from Secretary J. Lewis Ellsworth of the Massachusetts board of agriculture.

In speaking of railroads, J. H. Hall of the public utilities commission of Connecticut, said:

"While the steam road can and will do much to help along rural progress in New England, I believe there are great opportunities and possibilities of building up a back country by the use of electric railways, because in so many more instances they can reach the farm or rural village direct and handle both freight and express with greater economy than where a cartage of from one to five or six miles has to be made to a railroad station."

The conference, in a resolution sent to congress, urged federal support for extension teaching in agriculture. President Kenan L. Butterfield of the State Agricultural college was chosen president of the conference. C. S. Steadson of Green, Me., was elected vice-president, and James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston chamber of commerce, was elected secretary.

VASSAR COLLEGE

HAS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. OF YOUNG WOMEN

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 9.—Vassar college now has its own volunteer fire department made up of young women students. The new organization aims rather at saving life than fighting flames and the girls who have volunteered are being taught chiefly the rudiments of the first aid in case of fire. Miss Louise W. Farham of New Haven, Conn., is the "chief" of the new fire department. Her official title is "Fire captain."

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

Passenaway tribe of Red Men met in regular session last night. Sachem Edmund Whitney occupying the chair. A communication was received from the great sachem, T. R. Emond of Holyoke stating that Pass Great Sachem William Scamptom will visit this city at the meeting of the tribe on April 5. On the occasion a feast of corn and venison will be served.

DANCING PARTY

A very enjoyable dancing party was held at the Vesper Boat house last evening.

Bell and Wing

By FREDERICK FANNING AYER

Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling—London Academy, Power and originality—Cork Examiner. A great work.—Boston Herald. Marks of genius constantly.—Troy Record. A wealth of ideas.—Boston Transcript. Genuine aspiration and power.—Occult Review, England. Near the stars.—Portland Oregonian. Astounding fertility.—Brooklyn Times. A striking book of verse.—Boston Post. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, N. Y. Price \$2.50.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

The last two performances of "The Rosary" to be given here at the Opera House, are scheduled for today, tomorrow and evening and indications point to capacity houses for both performances. As presented by Messrs. Roland and Clifford's clever company, "The Rosary" has struck a popular chord and the result has been that the ticket takers at the Opera House have been having one of the busiest times of the current season.

THOMAS E. SHEA

Thomas E. Shea will open a four days' engagement at the Opera House on Monday, March 11th. He will offer three plays, two from his well known repertoire and a new play, entitled "A Man and His Wife," which was produced last year under the title of "A Self Made Man." The piece is a dramatization of Samuel Shipman's well known novel "The Spell." It fur-



THOMAS E. SHEA

ished Mr. Shea a modern vehicle which is likely to establish him even more firmly with the theatrical public. "A Man and His Wife," tells the story of a young man who has risen from the ranks to the head of a large banking institution. His young wife proves fickle and dabbles with the attentions and sympathies of a wealthy

I Cleared My Face of Superfluous Hair

I Destroyed the Blemish, Never to Return.

THE SECRET YOURS FREE.

"Women who are despairing because they have tried all manner of things without success to remove the disgusting growth of Superfluous Hair, on face, neck or arms, will be delighted to hear that a recognized chemist of standing has made public a new scientific method, whereby 'hairy arms' can be made a thing of the past, and all disgusting growths on face or neck forever banished from sight. It is entirely cured by heavy growth, after all else has failed, by the use of the new method invented by a former Professor of Chemistry at the famous College of Rugby, England, and who has received many degrees and titles for his learning, no matter how many things have failed—no matter how heavy the growth, no matter where it is—on the face, the neck or arms, or



any other part of the body—Professor Smith's Method may be relied upon to actually destroy hair so it will not return, at my own found. This is the glad necessity of Mrs. Katharine Jenkins, a prominent social worker of Scranton, Pa., who resides at the fashionable Duckworth Apartments in that city, and who has graciously allowed her photograph to be published here. In order that every sufferer in this country may receive the benefit, full particulars will be sent absolutely free and without charge, which will enable you to get rid of your growth as if by magic. If you are troubled with hair on the face or on the neck which interferes with your peace of mind and spoils your feminine appearance, send your name, please state whether Mrs. or Miss, and address and a two-cent stamp for return, to Mary Chapman, Secretary, 675 N. E. Pine St., Providence, R. I.

young man, whom she, foolishly, imagines she loves. The husband discovering that, for a time he has lost his wife's love, allows her to go her way and a separation results. This shock has barely passed when a run is instituted on his bank by an enemy, a politician and a fool of the trusts, whom the banker has opposed. In the third act occurs the big scene, the run on the bank. It is here that Mr. Shea has the opportunity of demonstrating his ability as an actor of dramatic force and declamation. In the end the wife finds that the god of love will not stand trifling with, and a conscience stricken returns to her husband.

JAMES K. HACKETT

James K. Hackett, who is making the hit of his life in "The Grain of Dust" this season, tells a little story of a person who went to see a lawyer. "So you want a divorce, do you?" said the lawyer, peering over his glasses at the worried little man in front of him.

"Yes, sir, I've stood about all I can; my wife has turned suffragette, and she is never at home."

"It is pretty serious to break up a family, you know. Don't you think you had better try to make the best of it for a while? Perhaps it is only a passing fad."

"That's what I have been doing, but there are some things a man can't stand. I don't mind the cooking, and I haven't kicked on washing the dishes, but I do kick on having pink ribbons run into my nightshirt to fool the babies."

"GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD"

"What a fool an honest man is for being a crook." This speech delivered by the promoter of shady financial deals near the finish of the fourth act of "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," furnished the key to the plot of this exceedingly "bawdy" play and given better than any other line in this breezy comedy, the idea which George M. Cohan undoubtedly had in mind when he made over the Wallingford tales for the stage.

KEITH'S LOWELL THEATRE

The perfection of realism on the vaudeville stage will be seen next week when a real engine in motion will be seen at Keith's in connection with the great headline act "Train 44" by Silvia Blawie and company. The sketch is a one-act drama of intense interest. It deals with the attempt to kill a telegraph operator and thus derail a train. Miss Blawie plays the part of the courageous woman who follows the schemers and flags the train. The act is finely staged. The Longfords two extremely funny entertainers, give a most laughable act entitled "A Night on the Boulevard." Bailey, Hall and Burdette, the Rathskeller trio are singers and instrumentalists and they introduce a pleasing act in playing backgammon thereby getting unexpected burlesque. Shirley and Kessler, juvenile entertainers, have a neat and must acceptable act. The Empire State Pair, singers and comedians, have the power of making you laugh lustily. Montague's Cockatoos are feathered performers who present a novel never witnessed here before. They do acrobatic stunts after which they have recourse to a clever trick and they conclude with a lion scene representing a full-fledged fire department. There are a score of pure white feathered performers in the company. The Haskell children, who have just reached the age under which they can perform professionally under the laws of Massachusetts, are a couple of extraordinary clever little girls. They give recitations, conundrums and are inimitable in their line. The King Bros. are premier gymnasts and acrobats, doing something out of the ordinary. A big bill of five acts and eight pictures has been arranged for tomorrow's concert. The concert starts at 1.30 and 7.30.

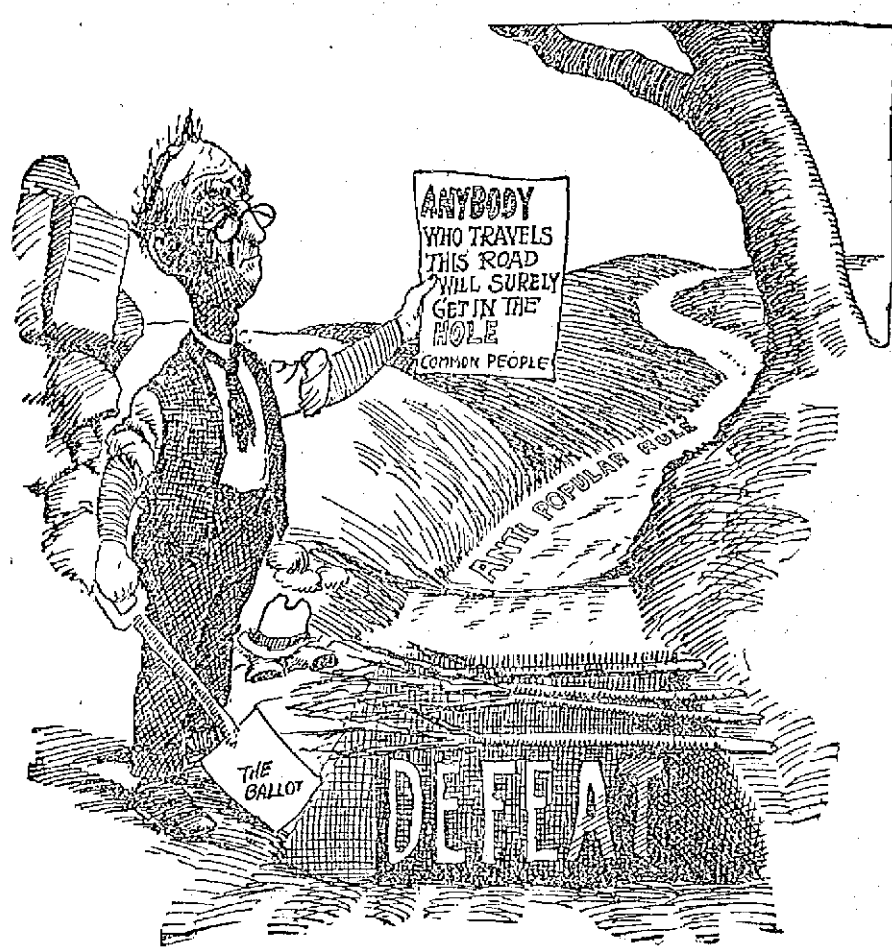
MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

In the appearance of Prof. Carpenter the noted mesmerist and hypnotist for a week's engagement, commencing March 12th, Manager Carroll of the Merrimack Square theatre has secured an act that promises to give more genuine satisfaction than a majority of the offerings that have appeared on the local vaudeville stage in seasons. The act which Prof. Carpenter presents is a laughable and marvelous demonstration of hypnotic phenomena, that never fails to develop the greatest interest and amusement among his audiences. He has been engaged in this particular line of entertainment for years and is favorably known the country over. He has played in all of the big theatrical centres and in the city of Boston alone, has amused thousands of patrons by his wonderful power. There's a newness to his performance that makes it highly enjoyable to those who attend more than once. The professor has no set program to carry out but meets each emergency as it confronts him and generally develops it into some interesting incident. The rich humor which the act provides is the kind that can be fully appreciated by young and old alike. Prof. Carpenter is well known in this city, having played here on many occasions in the past, his first engagement being in old Huntington.

RHEUMATISM



JESSE A. CASE
I am the man who conquers Rheumatism. This photograph shows me as I am today, over 50 years of age, in perfect and bodily physical condition. ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM RHEUMATISM. I wish it were possible to picture my condition 7 years ago. For over 7 years I suffered with Rheumatism, and for more than half that time I could not pen a letter. See my hands as they are today—do you want more proof of what my Rheumatism Specific does? If so write at once for my FREE Book on "Rheumatism: Its Cause and Cure." Don't send a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE.
JESSE A. CASE,
Dept. 175, Broad St., Boston.
The most wonderful book ever written—the most wonderful medicine ever compounded.



SPEAKING OF THIS PUTTING-HIM-IN-THE-HOLE BUSINESS

ton hall more than a dozen years back. Another decidedly pleasing number on next week's bill will be the presentation of a bright comedietta entitled "At the Garden's End," an English production that has met with unusual success in London and other of the large cities of the continent. Kendal Weston will have personal direction of the local production and he will be assisted in its presentation by Miss Constance Jackson, Mr. Stevens and the other members of the company. It will be staged in the usual highly artistic manner of past performances.

Quinn and Gallagher, known as "Those Two Fellows and a Piano," are scheduled to give something new and original, and Isabel Parsons, a singing comedienne and character change artist will entertain in features that are said to be thoroughly enjoyable. The photo-plays for the first three days of the week will include "The Handicap," a western racing film that is far superior to many of the like nature. The views of world-events, shown exclusively at this playhouse, will be an added attraction.

A specially arranged program of new and refined vaudeville has been planned for the sacred concert days of afternoon and evening. All of the seven acts and the new series of photo-plays, have received the sanction of the state officials. Patrons are reminded of the fact that those wishing to have their favorite seats reserved for them from week to week should place their names on the subscription list. It costs no more. Box office telephone 2653. Next Friday night selections from the opera "The Kiss Waltz," will be played by the Merrimack Square Theatre Concert orchestra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Next week is circus week at the Academy of Music, four big acts turned into one, two hours of fun, pastime and amusement. Barnum's circus, featuring the smallest horse in the world, not a dog, not a cat, not a pony—it's a horse. Then there are the Vannersons and their comedy act, thrilling, daring, hair curling and funny. We also present Count L'Aiguste, a descendant of Louis, in a sensational twice act, mystifying, hypnotizing and gratifying. Don't fail to see him. Last but not least, come the Jolly Famille Huetfeldt Stock company in the "Baby Elephant." Can you imagine Eddie Larkose at a circus? He can't live—he knows he's dead. See him now. Don't miss the chance of a lifetime. Come one and all—big and small. Come to the Academy circus week. Big

SAFE BLOWN OPEN

Burglars Got Between \$200 and \$300

WARREN, March 8.—Burglars entered the office building of the Warren Cotton Mills company on South street in West Warren early yesterday blow open the office safe, and stole a dog owned by night Watchman Patrick Haley. They also secured between \$200 and \$300 in envelopes, the back pay of employees.

Yesterday was payday in the four mills and it is thought the burglars believed the payroll, which amounts to more than \$500,000, would be in the office safe. Paymaster George E. Ryeoff never draws the money until the day it is paid over to the employees and the burglars secured a smaller sum than they expected. The steel safe was completely wrecked by the blast. The two doors were torn from their hinges and the contents of the box scattered about the office floor. Several sledgehammers and drills were found on the floor. These were later claimed by Albert L. Converse, who said his blacksmith shop on Ware road had been broken into and the tools taken.

The break was discovered by office employees when they went to work. The night watchman said he missed the dog, which generally goes the rounds with him, but that he heard no sound of an explosion in the mill office. Neither had he seen any suspicious characters about the premises. Several families live near by, but heard no noise in the mill office.

During the early evening three strange men were seen about Main street, but they were thought to be new employees in the mill. Constable Clarence L. Thompson was given a description of the men and has communicated with the police of neighboring towns to be on the lookout for them. The police believe it was the work of "vagrants."

HILLIERICA SELECTION
The selection of Hillierica held a special meeting in the town hall last evening to draft the warrant to be submitted to the voters at the annual town meeting.

GENERAL COICOU

Has Been Condemned to Death

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, March 8.—General Jules Coicou, the former military tyrant of Haiti, was condemned to death by a jury in the criminal court on the charge of having been the principal author of the fusillade on March 15, 1908, in which ten persons, including three of his own brothers were shot to death. The accomplices of Coicou in the terrible crime were acquitted. The date of the execution has not been settled.

HEAD OF AMHERST.

Position Offered to Prof. J. R. Tufts

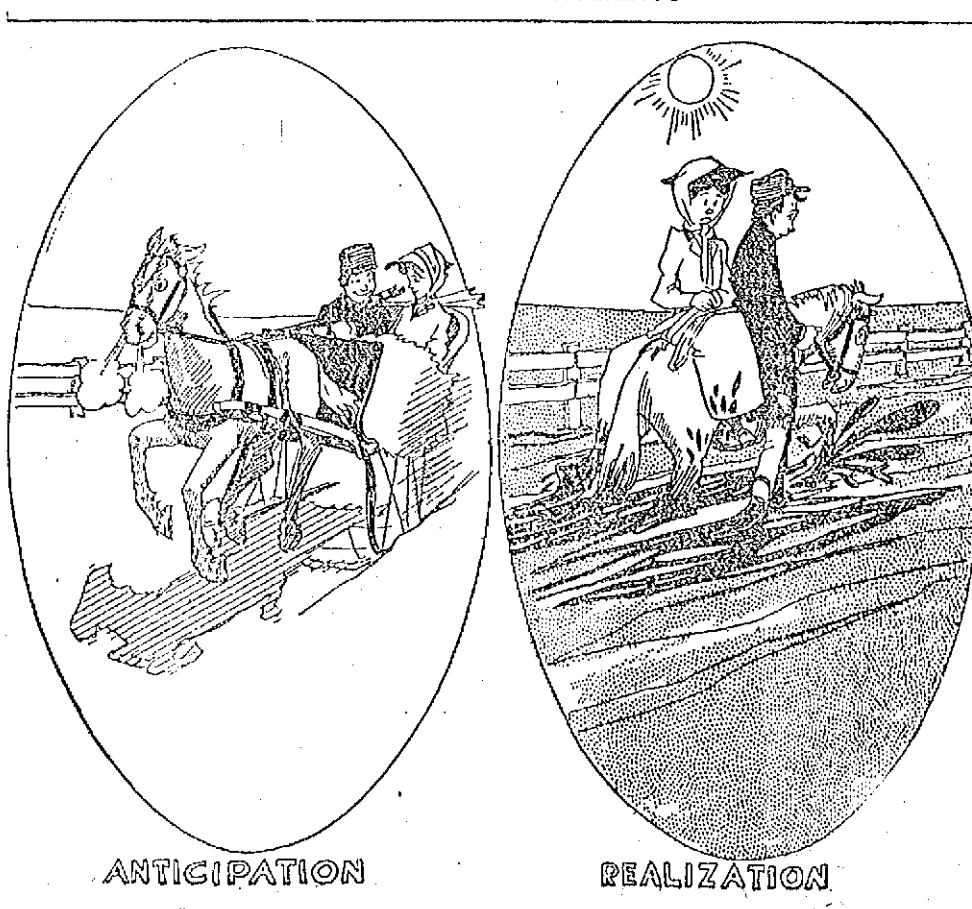
CHICAGO, March 8.—Prof. James R. Tufts of the department of philosophy of the University of Chicago, according to reports received here today, has been offered the presidency of Amherst college.

STABBED HERSELF

Woman Attempted to End Her Life

Mrs. Maise McCarthy, aged 27 years, during a temporary aberration of mind, attempted to end her life by stabbing herself twice in the breast shortly before seven o'clock last night. Fortunately the second thrust of the knife struck a rib and the blade was deflected, thereby saving her life. She was hurried to St. John's hospital where she was treated and unless complications set in she will recover. There were several people in the room when Mrs. McCarthy used the knife, but the act was done so hastily that they were unable to prevent it.

LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS



Fine Turkey Dinners

Commencing Sunday, Feb. 24, and every Sunday following, we will serve turkey and chicken dinners at the Pekin restaurant, cor. Central and Middle streets. Up one flight. The best place in the city to eat a good dinner.

Chin Lee & Co

Chinese and American Restaurant
Dining rooms reserved for ladies or private parties. This restaurant is open from 11:30 a. m. to 1 a. m., including Sundays. 117 Merrimack St., near John St. Telephone 1522.

CUT PRICES ON Leather Goods

DEVINE'S

124 MERRIMACK STREET
Repairing, Etc. Telephone 2160

ALLAN LINE

Boston to Glasgow

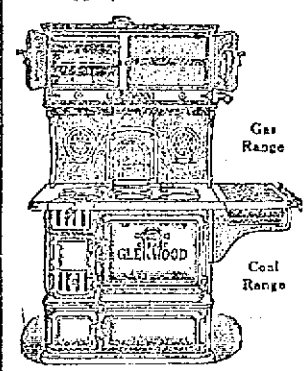
One Class Cabin Service (Termed Second)
Scotlan Mar. 14 | Denton Apr. 11
Lake Erie Mar. 28 | Portland Apr. 24
No cattle carried
Rate Glasgow or Derry \$45.00 up
Third Class, Glasgow, Derry, Liverpool, \$42.25
H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, 90 State Street, Boston.

DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St.

FREDERIC B. LEEDS, 5 Bridge St.
H. & A. ALLEN, 90 State St., Boston.

A Smooth Range

It takes great skill and the very best material to make a plain smooth range—but Oh! how clean and wholesome it looks in the kitchen, so appropriate and business like.



Glenwood Combination Coal, Wood and Gas Range.

It matters not whether your kitchen is large or small—there's a Plain Glenwood made to fit it. Prices to suit all purses.

Glenwood Range

M. F. Gookin Co., Lowell

HARVARD TEACHERS' ASS'N
BOSTON, March 8.—Tests of educational efficiency were the topic at the 21st annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' association today. The program of the morning session included papers by Edward L. Thorndyke, professor of educational psychology at the Teachers college, Columbia university, and Leonard Ayres of the department of child hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation. The general discussion of tests of school efficiency provided for addresses by Howell Cheney of the Connecticut state board of education and F. V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of Boston schools.

Lowell Opera House

Julius Cahn, Prop. and Mgr.

TONIGHT

Ed. W. Rowland and Edwin Clifford (Inc.) Offers

"THE ROSARY"

By Edward E. Ross
Same Company as New York and Boston.

Harrington Reynolds
AS "FR. BRIAN KELLEY"

Like the poem and song, it will live forever.

Prices—Night, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. Matinee, 15c, 25c, 50c. Seats on Sale

4 Days Starting Monday, March 11
Matinees Tuesday and Thursday
Thos. E. Shea on SALE

Monday, "A Man and His Wife" Prices: Mat. 15c and 25c. Night 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

VAUDEVILLE Lombardian

Academy of Music

Photo Plays

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE JULIUS CAHN Prop. and Mgr.

4 Days Commencing Monday March 11

MATINEES TUESDAY AND THURSDAY
A. H. WOODS Presents America's Foremost Character Actor

MR. THOMAS E. SHEA IN THREE GREAT PLAYS

Monday Night "A MAN AND HIS WIFE" Play of Love and Flattery

Tues. Night "THE BELLS" Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece

Wednesday Night "THE BELLS" Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece

Thursday Night "THE BELLS" Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece

Prices: Night, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Matinees: 15c and 25c.

Seats on Sale Today

B. B. KESSLER'S SWEEPSTAKES
GREAT PRIZES
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. TRAIN
HALL
BAILEY
BANKETT
SHIRLEY
KING BROS.

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES

SUNDAY CONCERT

Matinee—3 O'Clock. Evening—7 and 9 O'Clock
NEW VAUDEVILLE AND MOVING PICTURES

ALL NEXT WEEK—MARCH 11

Prof. Carpenter

MESMERIST AND HYPNOTIST

NOTE—Prof. Carpenter has given over 1000 Entertainments in the city of Boston, at the Tremont Temple, at \$1.00 and \$1.50 Prices.

The funniest entertainment ever offered at this playhouse
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

MABEL PARSONS Sings Comedienne

QUINN & GALLAGHER Those Two Fellows and a Piano

"OUIL STOCK CO." Presenting

"AT THE GARDEN'S END"

With CONSTANCE JACKSON—KENDAL WESTON

MOVING PICTURES Latest and Best Comedy and Dramatic Subjects

WEEK MARCH 11 JOHN L. SULLIVAN

FRIDAY NIGHT Selections from the Opera, "THE WALTZ KING" by Merrimack Square Theatre Concert Orchestra

PRES. TAFT'S SPEECH

At Toledo Last Night Dealt With the Judiciary and Progress

In the last year or two we have heard much of radical methods of changing the judiciary system. If we would properly consider these proposals and stand on solid and safe ground we must re-examine the fundamental principles of stable popular government. The history of the world seems to show that our form of government is more enduring and satisfactory than any other. We began as a small Union of thirteen states strung along the Atlantic coast of 3,000,000 of people, and under the same constitution we have enlarged to be a world power of forty-eight sovereign states bound into one of more than 80,000,000 of people and with a humane guardianship of 10,000,000 more—nine in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic. We have fought, beginning with the Revolution, four foreign wars, and we have survived a civil war of the greatest proportions recorded in history and have united the battling sections by an indissoluble tie. From our body politic we have excised the cancer of slavery, the only thing protected by the constitution which was inconsistent with that liberty, the preservation of which was the main purpose of establishing the Union. We have increased our business and productive activities in every direction, we have expanded the development of our natural resources to be continent wide, and all the time we have maintained sacred those inalienable rights of man, the right of liberty, the right of private property and the right to the pursuit of happiness.

Voters Themselves Representatives.

For these reasons we believe in popular government. Government is a human instrumentality to secure the greatest good to the greatest number and the greatest happiness to the individual. Experience, and especially the growth of popular government in our own history, has shown that in the long run every class of the people, and by that I mean those similarly situated, are better able to secure attention to their welfare than any other class, however altruistic the latter class may be. Of course this assumes that the members of the class have reasonable intelligence and capacity for knowing their own rights and interests; hence it follows that the best government, in the sense of the government most certain to provide for and protect the rights and governmental needs of every class, is that one in which every class has a voice. In recognition of this, the tendency from earliest times in our history has been the enlargement of the electorate to include in the ultimate source of governmental power as many as possible of those governed. But even today the electorate is not more in number than one-fourth of the total number of those who are citizens of the nation and are the people for whom the government is maintained and whose rights and happiness the government is intended to secure. More than this, government by unanimous vote of the electorate is impossible, and therefore the majority of the electorate must rule. We find, therefore, that government by the people is, under our present system, government by a majority of one-fourth of those whose rights and happiness are to be affected by the course and conduct of the government. This is the nearest to a government by the whole people we have ever had.

Woman Suffrage Coming.

Woman's suffrage will change this, and it is doubtless coming as soon as the electorate can be certain that most women desire it and will assume its burden and responsibility. But even then the electorate will only be part of the whole people. In other words, the electorate is a representative governing body for the whole people for which the government was established, and the controlling majority of the electorate is a body still less numerous. It is thus apparent that ours is a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. Now, the object of government is not only to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, but also to do this as near as may be by securing the rights of each individual in his liberty, property and pursuit of happiness; hence it was long ago recognized that the direct action of a temporary majority of the existing electorate must be limited by fundamental law—that is, by a constitution intended to protect the individual and the nonvoting majority of the electorate and the nonvoting majority of the people against the unjust or arbitrary action of the majority of the electorate. This made it necessary to introduce into the constitution certain declarations as to the rights of the individual which it was the purpose of the whole people to maintain through the government against the aggression of any temporary majority of the electorate and to provide in the same instrument certain procedure by which the individual might assert and vindicate those rights. Then to protect against the momentary impulse of a temporary majority of the electorate to change the fundamental law and deprive the individual or the voting minority or the nonvoting majority of inalienable rights the constitution provided a number of checks and bal-

ances whereby every amendment to the constitution must be adopted under forms and with delays that are intended to secure much deliberation on the part of the electorate in adopting such amendments.

What Webster Said.

I cannot state the necessity for maintaining the checks and balances in a constitution to secure the guaranty of individual rights and well ordered liberty better than by quoting from Daniel Webster. He said:

"The first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberty, and liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political power. Nothing is more deceptive or more dangerous than the pretense of a desire to simplify government. The simplest governments are despotisms, the next simplest limited monarchies, but all republics, all governments of law, must impose numerous limitations and qualifications of authority and give many positive and many qualified rights. In other words, they must be subject to rule and regulation. This is the very essence of free political institutions. The spirit of liberty is indeed a bold and fearless spirit, but it is also a sharp sighted spirit. It is a cautious, sagacious, discriminating, farseeing intelligence. It is jealous of encroachment, jealous of power, jealous of man. It demands checks; it seeks for guards; it insists on securities; it intrudes itself behind strong defenses and fortifies itself with all possible care against the assaults of ambition and passion. It does not trust the amiable weaknesses of human nature, and therefore it will not permit power to overstep its prescribed limits, though benevolence, good intent and patriotic purpose come along with it. Neither does it satisfy itself with flashy and temporary resistance to illegal authority. Far otherwise. It seeks for duration and permanence. It looks before and after, and, building on the experience of ages which are past, it labors diligently for the benefit of ages to come. This is the nature of constitutional liberty, and this is our liberty. If we will rightly understand and preserve it."

"Every free government is necessarily complicated because all such governments establish restraints as well on the power of government itself as on that of individuals. If we will abolish the distinction of branches and have but one branch, if we will abolish jury trials and leave it all to the judge, if we will then ordain that the legislator shall himself be that judge, and if we will place the executive power in the same hands, we may readily simplify government. We may easily bring it to the simplest of all possible forms—a pure despotism. But a separation of departments so far as practical and the preservation of clear lines of division between them is the fundamental idea in the creation of all our constitutions, and doubtless the continuance of regulated liberty depends on maintaining these boundaries."

Judges Not Representatives.

These checks and balances, as has been pointed out, include the division of the government into three independent branches—the legislative, executive and the judiciary—and the provisions by which usurpation by one of the functions of another is forbidden. The executive, while he is bound to act in behalf of all the people and to regard their rights, is properly influenced by that discretionary policy which he was elected by his constituents to carry out. In that sense he represents the majority of the electorate. So, too, the legislative members elected to uphold certain governmental views of the majority will properly favor the embodiment of such views in valid legislation.

But the judiciary are not representative in any such sense, whether appointed or elected. The moment they assume their duties they must enforce the law as they find it. They must not only interpret and enforce valid enactments of the legislature according to its intention, but when the legislature in its enactments has transgressed the limitations set upon its power in the constitution the judicial branch of the government must enforce the fundamental and higher law by annulling and declaring invalid the offending legislative enactment. Then the judges are to decide between individuals on principles of right and justice. The great body of the law is unwritten, determined by precedent and founded on eternal principles of right and morality. This the courts have to declare and enforce. As between the individual and the state, as between the majority and the minority, as between the powerful and the weak, financially, socially, politically, courts must hold an even hand and give judgment without fear or favor. In so doing they are performing a governmental function, but it is a complete misunderstanding of our form of government or any kind of government to assume that judges are bound to follow the will of the majority of an electorate in respect of the issue for their decision. In many cases before the judges that temporary majority is a real party to the controversy to be decided. It may be seeking to deprive an individual or a minority of a right secured by the fundamental law. In

such a case, if the judges were mere representatives or agents of the majority to carry out its will, they would lose their judicial character entirely, and the so called administration of justice would be a farce.

Reform of Judicial Procedure.

Having made clear what the function of our courts is under our form of government in maintaining the constitutional guaranties of rights and in preserving against the usurpation of the majority the rights of the nonvoting minority and of the individual, we come now to examine the charges made against the existing system. I concede that the system is not perfect or as good as it can and ought to be made. I have been preaching for reform, especially in the enforcement of the criminal law, for years. Then, too, I have pointed out in addresses and presidential messages the great need for cheapening the cost of civil litigation and expediting it so as to put as little a burden on the poor litigant as possible. The defects in our judiciary have not been in the corruption of the judges, but mainly in the procedure and in the helplessness of the judges in jury cases to assist in reaching right conclusions. The popular impulse has been to take away the power from the judge and to give it all to the jury, and this has not been for the public good in the enforcement of the criminal law. Such defects as I have described are completely within the control of the legislatures of the state and congress, and I am glad to say that the movement for reform has been accelerated by action of the state and national bar associations, and we may look for decided progress in the near future.

But these humdrum defects and their tedious remedies are not of the spectacular character to call for political dismission or to attract effort from politicians in the passage of remedial legislation. The formidable attack upon our judiciary now is that the judges do not respond sufficiently to popular opinion. It is said that courts are interfering with their obstructive power to the enforcement of legislation looking to the relief of the oppressed by declaring laws unconstitutional and by so called judicial legislation in interpreting into statutes words not intended by the legislature. I do not intend to discuss these charges, although if reduced to specific cases it would be easy to show many of them to be unfounded. For the purposes of this discussion I may admit that courts have erred in this regard, have unduly broadened constitutional restrictions in order to invalidate useful statutes or have given such statutes a wrong construction. How is it proposed to remedy these wrongs? In one of two ways—either by the judicial recall or by the recall of judicial decisions. Let us examine these remedies separately.

Judicial Recall.

In the remedy by judicial recall it is proposed to provide by law that whenever a judge has so discharged his duties as to induce a certain percentage of the electorate to deem it wise to remove him and that percentage sign a petition asking his recall an election shall take place in which the incumbent shall stand against other candidates, and if he does not secure a plurality of votes he is ipso facto removed. I have pointed out that under our form of government and constitution many of the issues arising before our courts are in effect issues between the state and the individual, between the majority and the minority, cases in which the popular interest might be greatly excited to secure a favorable judgment. By this system the question whether the judge is to be removed or not is to be left to that majority that may be greatly aroused to secure from him a judgment favorable to them. Could a system be devised better adapted to deprive the judiciary of that independence without which the liberty and other rights of the individual cannot be maintained against the government, and the majority?

But it is said we may have corrupt judges. How are we going to get rid of them? They can be impeached under our present system. But that I said to be too cumbersome. Well, amend the procedure of impeachment. Create a tribunal for removal of judges for cause. Give them an opportunity to be heard, and by an impartial tribunal, but do not create a system by which, in the heat of disappointment over a lost cause, the defeated litigants are to decide without further hearing or knowledge whether the judge who decides against them is to continue in office. It would be hard to devise a more unjust and ineffective method of purifying the judiciary or one less likely to promote courage of honest conviction.

Recall of Decisions.

Let us examine the other method proposed for the reform of the judiciary. That is a recall of decisions. By this method when a supreme court has found a law intended to secure public benefit to be invalid because it infringes some constitutional limitation the decision is to be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, and if a majority of them differ with the court and reverse the decision the law is to be regarded and enforced as valid and constitutional.

This is a remarkable suggestion and one which is so contrary to anything in government heretofore proposed that it is hard to give it the serious consideration which it deserves because of its advocates and of the conditions under which it is advanced. What the court decides is that the enacted law violates the fundamental law and is beyond the power of the legislature to enact. But when this issue is presented to the electorate what will be the question uppermost in the minds of most of them as forced upon them by the advocates of the law? Will it not necessarily be

whether the law is on its merits a good law rather than whether it conforms with the constitution? The interpretation of the constitution and the operation of a law to violate some limitation of that instrument are often nice questions to be settled by judicial reasoning and far-sighted experience which are not to be expected of the electorate or welcomed by it. If the issue is transferred to them the simple question will be of the approval or disapproval of the law. What this recall of decisions will then amount to if applied to constitutional questions is that there will be a suspension of the constitution to enable a temporary majority of the electorate to enforce a popular but invalid act.

Suppose the act to be invalid because it infringes the rights of liberty of a certain unpopular class and by indirect means suspends the writ of habeas corpus in their cases. I ask any candid, fair minded man if the decision of such a question when submitted to a popular majority is not likely to turn rather upon the popular disfavor of those affected than upon the possible infringement of the constitutional liberty of a citizen. Let another law involving other classes who could make themselves heard be submitted and would not the court's decision be likely to be sustained by the majority?

Where It Would Work Harm.

Take another case, instances of which have frequently arisen in our history. Suppose in the early development of a state the question arises whether a series of special privileges shall be granted to a rich company willing to invest if only the privileges are exclusive and certain. Suppose the court finds the law unconstitutional and the decision is submitted to the people. In an early state of development the popular yearning is for capital and expansion, and the popular vote might well fasten such a burden on the state and people forever. Of course in this day and generation such danger will be said to be remote, but in a business and political atmosphere like that in Alaska of today the popular view is different. Later on, of course, the people might and probably would change in respect to another but similar law.

A most serious objection to the recall of decisions is that it destroys all probability of consistency in constitutional interpretation. The majority which sustains one law is not the same majority that comes to consider another, and the obligation of consistency of popular decision is one which would sit most lightly on each recurring electorate, and the operation of the system would result in suspension or application of constitutional guaranties according to popular whim. We would then have a system of suspending the constitution to meet special cases. The greatest of all despotisms is a government of special instances.

But the main argument used to sustain such a popular review of judicial decisions is that if the people are competent to establish a constitution they are competent to interpret it and that this recall of decisions is nothing but the exercise of the power of interpretation. This is clearly a fallacious argument. The approval of general principles in a constitution on the one hand and the interpretation of a statute and consideration of its probable operation in a particular case and its possible fulfillment of a general principle on the other hand are very different things. The one is simple, the latter complex, and the latter when submitted to a popular vote, as already pointed out, is much more likely to be turned into an issue of general approval or disapproval of the act on its merits for the special purpose of its enactment than upon its violation of the constitution. Moreover, a popular majority does not adopt a constitution or any principle of it or amend its terms until after it has been adopted by a constitutional convention or a legislature, and the final adoption is and ought to be surrounded with such checks and delays as to secure deliberation. In other words, the course or procedure in the adoption of constitution or amendment is very different from what the proposed vote of a majority on constitutional interpretation would be.

Protecting the Constitution.

Constitutions ought to be protected by such requirements as to their amendment as to insure great deliberation by the people in making them, much greater than one vote of a mere temporary majority. This method of amending the constitution would give it no more permanence than that of an ordinary legislative act and would give to the inalienable rights of liberty, private property and the pursuit of happiness no more sanction than that of an annual appropriation bill. Can it be that the power of a temporary majority of the electorate by a single popular vote to do away with rights secured to individuals, which have been inviolable for 700 years since the days of Magna Charta, approves itself to those who love liberty and who hold dear its sacred guaranties? Would we not in giving such powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate prepare the way for the possible exercise of the grossest tyranny?

Finally, I ask what is the necessity for such a crude, revolutionary, fitful and unstable way of reversing judicial construction of the constitution? Why, if the construction is wrong, can it not be righted by a constitutional amendment? The securing of that, it is true, is usually hedged about by checks and balances devised to secure delay, deliberation, discussion before a change of the fundamental law. But such amendments can be made, and if so the effect of the decision can be reversed in respect to a new law by an amendment with express terms of authority to enact such a law. An answer made to this is that the same judges will

construct the amendment and decree the popular will, as in the first instance. This assumes dishonesty and a gross violation of their oaths of duty on the part of judges, a hypothesis utterly untenable. If the meaning of the amendment is made plain, as it readily can be, of course the court will follow it.

Tyranny of Temporary Majority.

I have examined this proposed method of reversing judicial decisions on constitutional questions with care. I do not hesitate to say that it lays the axe at the foot of the tree of well ordered freedom and subjects the guaranties of life, liberty and property without remedy to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate.

Mr. Justice Miller of Iowa was one of the greatest jurists that ever adorned the supreme bench of the United States. Speaking for that great court in the case of Loan association versus Topeka (20 Wall, 655), in a case presenting the question of the constitutionality of a law imposing a general tax on all citizens to pay for a factory to be run and owned by a private company, after referring to the act as "an invasion of private right" he said:

"It must be conceded that there are such rights in every free government beyond the control of the state. A government which recognized no such rights, which held the lives, the liberty and the property of its citizens subject at all times to the absolute disposition and unlimited control of even the most democratic repository of power, is, after all, but a despotism. It is true it is a despotism of the many—of the majority, if you choose to call it so. But it is none the less a despotism. It may well be doubted if a man is to hold all that he is accustomed to call his own, all in which he has placed his happiness and the security of which is essential to that happiness, under the unlimited dominion of others, whether it is not wiser that this power should be exercised by one man than by many."

"The theory of our governments, state and national, is opposed to the deposit of unlimited power anywhere. The executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of these governments are all of limited and defined powers."

"There are limitations on such power, which grow out of the essential nature of all free governments—implied reservations of individual rights, without which the social compact could not exist and which are respected by all governments entitled to the name. *** To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms."

Trespass on Individual Rights.

Do not the words and illustration of this case bring before us what we might expect from the exercise of the power of a popular majority to reverse a solemn judgment of a court in favor of an individual against a measure that for the time being seemed to the people something that would help all and yet which was plainly a trespass upon individual rights?

I agree that we are making progress and ought to make progress in the shaping of governmental action to secure greater equality of opportunity, to destroy the undue advantage of special privilege and of accumulated capital and to remove obstructions to the pursuit of human happiness, and in working out these difficult problems we may possibly have from time to time to limit or narrow the breadth of constitutional guaranties in respect of property by amendment. But if we do it let us do it deliberately, understanding what we are doing and with full consideration and clear weighing of what we are giving up of private right for the general welfare. Let us do it under circumstances which shall make the operation of the change uniform and just and not depend on the feverish, uncertain and unstable determination of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities. Such a proposal as this is utterly without merit or utility and, instead of being progressive, is reactionary, instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny.

The Tramp Post.

M. de Tarde, who was one of the greatest of modern sociologists, sometimes exercised the functions of a judge at Sarlat. One day the gendarmes brought before him a slyly tattered tramp.

"What is your profession?" inquired M. Tarde.

"I am a poet," said the vagabond.

One of the gendarmes interrupted, "That's not a Christian trade."

The judge himself sometimes teased the tramp. Laughing, he asked the beggar to recite some of his verses. The tramp drew from his pocket a ragged notebook. On the yellow leaves the judge read some ballads and some sonnets which sang of love of country. Handing back to the poet his notebook, he added thereto a hundred sou piece, saying, "You may go!"

"But," expostulated the gendarme, "he has no domicile."

"My friend," said M. de Tarde sententiously, "he has the usual domicile of poets. The open road is his dining room, and the sky is his roof."—Cris de Paris.

Estimates on all kinds of jobs, large or small, at 210 Appleton street.

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The Experience of Nurses is

If their patients would take in time a reliable liver and stomach medicine like Schenck's Mandrake Pills there would be 99% less sickness. A box will prove their curative properties in stomach, and liver diseases—indigestion, constipation, malaria, heartburn, jaundice, etc. Wholly vegetable—absolutely harmless, plain or sugar coated—25c a box. Sold everywhere. Send a postal for the free book, and diagnose your own trouble.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Phila., Pa.

Lowell, Saturday, March 9, 1912

A. G. Pollard Co.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

Specials in Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.

Boys' Two-Piece Russian and Sailor Suits

TOP COATS \$3.00 value, at.... **\$1.98**

BOYS' RUSSIAN TWO-PIECE AND SAILOR SUITS

Made of all the newest cloth of the season. Medium and dark mixture Cassimere, Serges and Cheviots. Made in all new Spring models. \$3.00 value, at.... **\$1.98**

BOYS' REEFERS

For boys of 2 1-2 to 10 years. Made of fine Covert cloth, wool, gray and tan. \$3.00 value, at, each.... **\$1.98**

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER PANTS

Made of good wool material, Cheviots and Corduroy. Made with taped seams. Sizes 5 to 17 years, at, pair **50c**

50 DOZEN BOYS' BLOOMER PANTS

Blue and dark mixture; well made. 4 to 14 years, at, pair **25c**

BASEMENT

SALE! WALL PAPER SALE

OF THE FAMOUS SANDERSON LINE OF LONDON, ENGLAND

25c PAPERS. Now.....10c

50c PAPERS. Now.....20c

\$1.00 PAPERS. Now.....35c

WHY? Because we must have the room. Our 1912 importation of the same line is on the docks in New York.

Lowell Wall Paper Comp'y —97—
Appleton St.

FOR SALE---HORSES! HORSES!

Fresh Country Chunks and Draft Horses. Concord Wagon, Democrat Wagon, Square Wagon, Dump Carts for one and two horses, Panel Wagon. Heavy and light harnesses. Second Hand Horses weighing 600 to 1500 pounds.

A. B. HUMPHREY, 557-561 Gorham Street

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WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF Household Furnishings

AT LOWEST PRICES, AND ARE SOLE AGENTS IN LOWELL FOR THE CELEBRATED

Crescent Range

PETER DAVEY 134 MARKET STREET

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PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun
for the year 1911 was

15,442

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1912. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public.

FIGHT FOR THE RIVER NAVIGABLE

The members of the legislature from Lowell and indeed from every other town and city in the Merrimack Valley should interest themselves in the bill now before the legislature asking for \$1,000,000 to deepen the waterway of the Merrimack river from Haverhill to the sea.

This would be the first step towards securing a federal appropriation that would make the river navigable to Lowell. The continued prosperity of the mill cities in the Merrimack Valley depends upon the success of this movement. And that is why Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and the adjoining towns should all exert their best efforts in favor of this movement.

No improvement of this kind would be taken up either by the legislature or by congress without a strong public sentiment behind it. Lawrence and Haverhill, the first cities that would be benefited by the navigation of the Merrimack are taking a very active part in support of the bill now before the legislature. Lowell should not lag behind, and it is hoped that every Lowell member in the house will not only vote for this bill but use his influence to have it carried successfully through both houses and signed by the governor.

The chief opposition to this measure will naturally come from railroad companies as formerly. The reason is, that if the Merrimack river were navigable the city of Lowell would be saved a very large sum of money annually in freight rates. An expert has estimated that if the river were navigable to Lowell the cities and towns in the Merrimack Valley could save \$750,000 a year in freight rates. That saving would pay for the whole improvement in ten years. Thus it appears that the agitation is one that should be enthusiastically supported by the boards of trade, the merchants, the manufacturers and the citizens at large, for all would be benefited to a very great extent if the Merrimack river were navigable to the sea. It would mean a great deal to a manufacturing city like Lowell to be put into direct communication by water with the cotton shipping ports of the south or even the ports of Boston and New York to which most of our manufactured products are primarily shipped.

We are on the eve of a period of great expansion in commerce as a result of the opening of the Panama canal, the development of Canadian trade, the extension of the Grand Trunk railroad to Boston and the universal quest for cheaper transportation. If Lowell could bring the raw material for its factories from the south, and her supply of coal from Pennsylvania, all by water, she would then be in a position to maintain her supremacy as a textile city against all competitors; but under present conditions she may soon be left behind in the race by progressive cities on the seaboard, and, therefore, nearer to their source of supplies. We cannot remain quiescent; if we do not move forward we unconsciously move backward, and hence it is that Lowell should go into this movement with all her force and energy.

Some people may think that it is useless to agitate for this improvement, but it should be remembered that congress has appropriated large sums for the development of rivers not nearly so important as the Merrimack. Congress will also appropriate the money necessary to open the Merrimack to navigation if we only do our part in impressing upon the federal authorities the fact that we want the river made navigable and will insist on securing the necessary funds in the interest of the most important industry in New England.

TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Governor Ross and the Massachusetts legislature have interested themselves in one way or another in the Lawrence strike but without doing anything of importance to settle the conflict. It is true that the governor has supplied whatever military assistance the city required to protect life and property but that was only his plain duty.

While the legislature is in session and the strike in progress, would it not be well to pass the bill intended to forestall strikes by state investigation? The state board of arbitration and conciliation has proved an utter failure. It might as well be abolished without further ceremony as a body that has failed in its purpose and that now exists only to give a few men official positions at the expense of the state. If the members accomplished anything in return for the salaries paid them, there would be no objection. But they have failed in every important case in which their services were needed to settle industrial disputes. After the commission was appointed it did have some success in settling strikes but lately it seems to have lost public confidence, and few of the parties involved in labor troubles are willing to submit their case to this body.

If the legislature would enact a law similar to that now in force in Canada, making strikes and lockouts illegal until the differences shall have been submitted for investigation by a government commission, then something might be done to preserve industrial peace and to prevent such conflicts as that which is now in progress in Lawrence. Had such a law been in force the operatives in the Lawrence mills would not have rushed into a strike so madly as they did. They would have sought the proper authorities and laid their case before them for an investigation of the conditions. The investigating body would then have come to the scene and inquired into all the facts and circumstances of the case. It would have reached the conclusion that wages were too low and should be advanced. That would have given the mill men an opportunity to save themselves against a strike. If they failed to meet the just demands of the operatives then the blame rested entirely on their own shoulders and they would have to suffer the consequences of their obstinacy.

This public opinion would be enlightened as to the merits of the controversy and the blame would be placed where it belonged. The finding of such a commission would not be binding upon the parties to the dispute; but it would be a strong appeal for justice that in the majority of cases would have the effect of bringing about a satisfactory settlement.

The bill before the legislature for the creation of a state board of labor is the same in principle as the Canadian law and if enacted it will undoubtedly produce as good results. It should be enacted forthwith and made to take effect on its passage.



That the automobile show is a great sight for sore eyes.

That there was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the meeting of the Lowell Social and Athletic club last evening.

That several surprises were sprung at the Chelmsford caucus.

That the members of the Genoa club are already planning a busy season at their summer camp in Tyngsboro.

That there'll be some class to the dancing party under the auspices of the St. Cecilia society of St. Margaret's parish to be held in Lincoln hall next month.

That Senator Lodge was favorably impressed with the resolutions sent him by the St. Patrick's day convention.

That in one month the vanguard of the Lowell team will reach the burg.

That many people are under the impression that I. W. W. stands for "I Won't Work." If that were true there would be more members.

That among the many things that we are to be thankful for is that we do not live in Lawrence.

That many a fellow who has arranged for the ceremony of being tied to the "best in the world" is counting up his "meal tickets" and wondering if he can get by with his roll.

That several Lowell people will leave the Spindle city for the Golden Gate next Wednesday.

That a Lowell man who recently returned from Los Angeles said that he heard out there that The Sun was to have a ten-story fire-proof building.

That the baggage men at the Boston & Maine depot were seen in a new role yesterday. They were shoveling snow from the top of the stair porch.

SEEN AND HEARD

Constant reader asks: "Are the Civil war veterans and Spanish American war veterans exempt from the assessment of a poll tax?"

The Civil war veterans are exempt but the Spanish-American war veterans are not exempt. The Civil war veterans were exempted under a special act in 1906 which provided that soldiers and sailors who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion and who were honorably discharged shall, at their request, be exempt from the assessment of a poll tax.

Two young ladies who have sworn off candy during Lent did not bother to inquire as to the ownership of oranges found in the cloak room. How about that lunch, Maxy.

"The Roosevelt beam is well heeled," says a news item and that may be true, but there's such a thing as being too "well heeled" and too "light faced."

The City of Worcester has a Boys' Trade School that is run on exactly the same principle as our Industrial

WHERE DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. Green's Health—Her Own Statement.

Covington, Mo.—"Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctor's medicines. At every monthly period I had to stay in bed four days because of hemorrhages, and my back was so weak I could hardly walk. I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I can stay up and do my work. I think it is the best medicine on earth for women."

—Mrs. JENNIE GREEN, Covington, Mo.

How Mrs. Cline Avoided Operation.

Brownsville, Ind.—"I can say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me more good than anything else. One doctor said I must be operated upon for a serious female trouble and that nothing could help me but an operation."

"I had hemorrhages and at times could not get any medicine to stop them. I got in such a weak condition that I would have died if I had not got relief soon."

"Several women who had taken your Compound, told me to try it and I did and found it to be the right medicine to build up the system and overcome female troubles."

"I am now in great deal better health than I ever expected to be, so I think I ought to thank you for it."—Mrs. O. M. CLINE, S. Main St., Brownsville, Ind.

TO LET

All sufferers from piles, old sores and all skin diseases know that Y. THOMAS' SALVE has no equal. Try it. All leading druggists, 35c.

That yesterday was a banner day for Lowell people at the auto show.

That the fair weather of yesterday was responsible for the large number of "fresh air kids" on the down town streets.

That the new plant of the Lowell Shuttle company though located in one of the back streets of the city is very much to the front.

That it didn't take long to put the blink on the skating on Hale's brook when the sun began to shine.

That the members of the Lowell board of trade regret that President Taft finds it impossible for him to attend their annual banquet on March 19.

That the Lowell people who own cottages at Salisbury beach would like to see the beach made a state reservation.

That there are many new cottages being erected at Willow Dale.

That the employees of the Lowell Weaving company are "in right" with the "big noises" of the concern.

That some good reports are being received from the big league training camps about some of the "rookies."

That in the death of John C. Burke the bar association loses a brilliant lawyer and an eloquent orator.

That Miss Jessie Graham is meeting with great success at the Merrimack Square theatre.

That a popular employee of the Shaw Stocking company is sporting a baseball mustache.

That the series of basketball games between the Mysteries and the C. Y. M. L. teams to be held in the near future will be very interesting.

school. The Worcester school has nothing on the Lowell school except in the matter of school building. The building consists of a brick structure 50 by 56 feet, four floors used for administration and instruction, and a similar section 40 by 120 feet, having three floors devoted to shop work. The building is of mill construction throughout and is of dignified and practical appearance. The school was established in 1908 and opened to pupils Feb. 8, 1910. It is in charge of a board of trustees of nine members, elected by the city council, three trustees being chosen annually for a term of three years. It is so located as to be reached by six lines of cars.

"Isn't it strange the Baileys should have married each other?" mused Mrs. Kirby. "Not that she was particularly interested in the Bailey's marital affairs, and if Mr. Kirby had murmured a comfortable 'Uh-huh!' from behind his evening paper, her mind would have speedily reverted to a less personal topic."

But instead, he had unexpectedly replied: "Strange? Not at all, my dear. They are unusually well matched—as well matched as Ezra Plimney's oxen," and so Mrs. Kirby had been forced to an immediate defense of her position.

"Why, William Martin Kirby?" she exclaimed, laying down her sewing and leaning forward in her chair. "How can you think so? He is so big and handsome and indolent, and she hasn't a lazy bone in her little body."

"That's just what I said, Marena Edgerton Kirby," returned her husband, "but in your zeal for an argument you entirely overlooked my simile."

"In that remote and dark ages' period of my life before I knew you they offered a prize at the county fair for the best-matched pair of oxen."

"There were some beauties brought in so that everybody laughed when Ezra Plimney came driving along a great, handsome, slow-moving ox hitched up beside a wiry, scrawny

Improve your complexion, hands and hair by using Cuticura Soap.

If you wish a skin clear of pimples, blackheads and other annoying eruptions, hands soft and white, hair live and glossy, and scalp free from dandruff and itching, begin today the regular use of Cuticura Soap for the toilet, bath and shampoo, assisted by an occasional light application of Cuticura Ointment. No other method is so agreeable, so economical and so often effective, in treating poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold every-where. Sample of each free, with 25c. book on care of the skin and hair. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 1231, Boston, Mass.

35c. Tester-faced men should share with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

little beast that took two steps to the big fellow's one.

"Lottin' on first prize, ain't ye, Ezzy?" called out one of the men ironically. "That's a finely matched pair of oxen!"

"So they be!" agreed Ezra, complacently. "They be! The best-matched pair of oxen in the county. One's willing to do all the work and the other's willing to be should!"—"Youth's Companion."

AS TO SADDLES

Well, you would be tony, by ridin' a bony.

And high steppin' nag that is minus a tail.

Are welcome to straddle a postage stamp saddle.

And ride on the same like a man on a rail;

I wouldn't be pridin' myself on such ridin'.

With knees all bent up like a monk on a stick.

Yet just for to travel on ridin' path grave.

I reckon yer fashion will do pretty slick.

But when on the border, you receive a quick order

Which requires you to ride for the hull of the day.

Or when you must battle 'midst machine guns that rattle.

Aboard of a critter that wants his own way.

You'll quit aplin' Yurrip and lengthen yer stirrup.

You'll chuck the old postage stamp out of yer sight.

And when you're astraddle McClellan's old saddle.

You'll find yer equipment is pretty near right.

Seems chumy—for a minute—but once you are in it

You'll find you can ride from the dawn till the dark,

("Real ridin', I'm sayin', not amblin' or stravin'")

Four or five miles in a cute little park.

An' if your foot pony—without ceremony—

Begins to display all his graces and dance.

You'll find as he bumps you and jolts you and jumps you

McClellan's saddle keeps your hide off your pants.

Your saddle is tony fer ridin' that bony

An' high steppin' col fer yer nice little rides.

But 'twould be a "phony" fer such as my pony.

That doubles yer distance and squares it besides!

I've seen you skeddadle around on that saddle.

A-hobbin' about fer yer five or ten mile.

And I'm fer the saddle to sit in and straddle.

The "Old McClellan Saddle" is strictly my style.

—A. Gustafson.

PEOPLE OF NOTE

John L. Stoddard, the former travel lecturer, is about to return to the United States for a visit and may lengthen this into a more permanent stay. He and Mrs. Stoddard are occupying their attractive place, Villa Stoddard, on Lake Como, Italy. It is situated about midway between the villages of Azzurro and Lenno, where the lake forms a miniature bay like that at Naples, called the Tremuzina, one of the most beautiful spots in a country famed for its picturesque beauty. Mr. Stoddard, who is a native of Brookline, has lived at his villa for the past four years. His estate includes seven acres of gardens and grounds and includes a Lombardy church said to be more than a thousand years old. Mrs. Stoddard was formerly Miss Ida M. O'Donnell of Ohio. There is a possibility that they may make Washington their future place of residence.

Prof. David Todd, the Amherst astronomer, and Mrs. Todd are spending the winter at their Amherst home, Observatory House. Mrs. Todd's latest book, "A Cycle of Sunsets," has just been included in the list of 250 best books of 1910, issued by the New York state library. David is hard at work on a new book on Mars.

Nicholas Dreher has been a teacher in St. Joseph's parochial school in Chicago for 50 years, and will soon receive a legacy will be given in his honor on the last day of his school service, and if plans are carried to fulfillment, a \$5,000 annuity fund will be provided for the venerable educator.

George F. Cowherd, one of the best known Y. M. C. A. men in the country, has resigned the position of general secretary of the St. Louis branch to become allied with the business department of the International Y. M. C. A. committee, in New York city.

Sarah Bernhardt is shortly to appear before the cinematograph in a rendition of "L'Aiglon." The films showing her in "Camille" have been offered to the libraries of New York, Chicago and Boston, as well as the Congressional library, to form the basis for a department of photo plays.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

New York World: Democrats should work for immediate tariff reduction, not for strategic party advantage. They should therefore frame their tariff schedules in such a way that republicans can have no reason to oppose for opposition. This is the view of Gov. Ross of Massachusetts, and it carries with counsel. The tariff question has got beyond that reach of the partisan party for party advantage. The people are tired of its theories and convinced of its efforts in raising the cost of living and the cost of industry. They do not want more discussion, more investigation, they want results; they want some relief, and the party which works to bring that relief in the quickest way will work best for its own advantage.

ROUGH ON TEDDY.

New York Evening Post: Fearful protests against the "harsh language" applied to Mr. Roosevelt are beginning to come from some of his admirers. They would live to preserve for him a monopoly of bone-breaking words. Strong as have been the characterizations of his latest proposals, they are weak and colorless compared with his own denunciations of Bryan in 1898 for a less revolutionary attack upon the courts than his own. But whether he and his friends like it or not, the plain and explicit terms will continue to be used of him.

IS THE BAR TO BLAME?

Providence Tribune: Senator Root believes that the bar and not the courts are to blame most for the technicalities and delays that impede the course of justice. The bar knows the facts and yet insists on the contin-

Putnam & Son Co.

166 CENTRAL STREET

A SPECIAL SALE OF BRAND

New Neglige Shirts for 50c

The best value that we ever have offered—the best shirts we ever have seen for the price. Fine count percales, quiet, genteel patterns with plenty of black and white hair lines. Full sizes, four-ply neck band, double stitched throughout. Easily worth 75c, but put at a special price for this sale. 50c

About Fifty Hats for 50c Each

Derbies that sold for \$1.50 and \$2.00.

We didn't let go quick enough—brins are

a little narrower than we're showing for

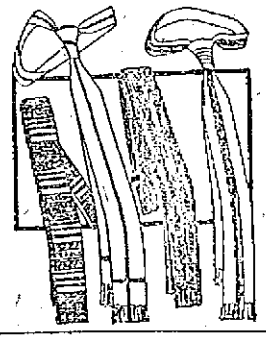
Spring—but the price is narrow

also 50c



Handsome Neckwear For 33c

That sold for 50c and \$1.00. All silk four-in-hands, some knitted ties—all just as desirable as when they were marked to sell at the high 33c or figure. Today



DANDELION

DR. EDWARDS' TABLETS AND PILLS A Miracle on a Blood Purifier. See thousands who have used them. A positive cure for Rheumatism, Constipation and Pimples. Best remedy for Liver, Kidney and Stomach. Eliminates all poisons from the system without griping. Purely vegetable and guaranteed under Pure Food and Drug Law. Free pamphlet on request to SCHEIDT & CHAPMAN, CO., 14 Franklin Street, New York. 25 cents a box at MAIL & YON CO., 47-M Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.

TO GET A PENSION

Lowell Man to Leave for Montreal

Mr. Alfred Moras, who conducts a sewing machine office at 408 Moody street, and whose home is in Ford street, will leave next week for Montreal, Que., in order to receive the first payment of a pension which will be sent him by the Canadian government for services rendered the Dominion at the time of the rebellion in 1870. Mr. Moras also expects a government position for which his application dates back to 1856. It was recently accepted and signed by Marine Minister Caron at Ottawa.

Mr. Moras, who is now 61 years of age, is a native of St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia. At the age of thirteen he secured employment on the cargo ship "Odelline" at that time in command of Capt. Joseph Marchion. Shortly after starting in on his new position he narrowly escaped death when the ship foundered on a rock at Beaumont Island between Montreal and Labrador.

As he relates it the crew, which numbered 15, were taken to the shore by a small boat and then driven on the coast, where they remained for a week at which time they were rescued by another ship.

In 1870, when the rebellion headed by the famous Riel, who was hanged in 1885, broke out, Mr. Moras enlisted in the 1st of Quebec as a gunner and went to the northwest and in 1873 he returned to the same place when the Penitents invaded Canada. In 1874 when Lieut. Gov. Morris made a treaty with 3000 Sioux at Lake Capelle, Mr. Moras was a member of the expedition. In 1886 he joined the Sherbrooke Vol-

unteers and remained in this military corps for some time. It was then he made application for a government position which he expects to land now. Previous to his enlistment to this last military corps, Mr. Moras had traveled from coast to coast. His mother being dead, his father left for California, and in 1880, Alfred also went west in order to again see his father, whom he had not heard from since his boyhood.

The young man traveled through the states of Oregon, Washington, Nevada and California and it was in San Francisco he met his father whom he says he had not seen since he was 7 years of age. The pair then went to Los Angeles, where the father died shortly after.

Mr. Moras arrived in Lowell in 1887 and since has been in the sewing machine business, selling and repairing them. He is single and is longing to be in his native country. The pension is about \$15 per month and with the new position he expects from the government he says he will live comfortably.

BILLERICA

The Billerica Improvement association has awarded prizes in the bulb exhibit at the Pollard school as follows:

Successful competitors:
Grade I.—First prize, Mary E. Lyons; second prize, Charles Danbolt.
Grade II.—First prize, Forrest Collier; second prize, Raymond Corkum; second prize, Phyllis King (two for second place).
Grade III.—First prize, Beatrice Doe; second prize, Agnes Harper.
Grade IV.—First prize, Sybil Messer; second prize, Evelyn Harper.
Grade V.—First prize, Herbert Patterson; second prize, Albertina Harper.
Grade VI.—First prize, Carl Bartlett; second prize, Carl Valyon.
Grade VII.—First prize, Edith King; second prize, Lydia Valyon.
Grade VIII.—First prize, Ruth Schmitt; second prize, Agnes Lyons; second prize, Sumner Dale. (Two for second place).
Grade IX.—First prize, John Larratt. Respectfully submitted, Oliver P. Greenwood, John Harold Dale, Judges.

Toiletine Stops Colds Relieves Hoarseness

GET THIS BIG FREE SAMPLE

We want every family to know how quickly Toiletine relieves soreness of throat and nostrils and stops colds and hoarseness.

A Large Sample Bottle FREE

Send us three 2 cent stamps to cover postage and we will send you a bottle of Toiletine to try. After that you can get it from your druggist for 25c a bottle.



Toiletine taken internally allays inflammation. Applied externally it does the same thing. As a gargle it will soothe the sore throat, and as a rub it will soothe the inflamed tissues. Only a trial can prove how really beneficial it is. Prove it yourself. Buy a bottle or send for the free sample.

THE TOILETINE CO., 1306 HOPE ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

LETTERS OPENED

Strikers Make Complaint Against the Postal Authorities

LAWRENCE, March 9.—Several delegates made complaints at the strike meeting against the postal authorities, claiming that letters to children of strikers in New York were not delivered and that letters from the children were also held up and that some had been opened. It was also complained that picture postcards of the children had been defaced before delivery. Chairman Yates advised all who received mail that had been tampered with to refuse to accept it until an investigation had been made.

William D. Hayward, who has been absent from Lawrence since he left for Washington a week ago and whose failure to return before this has caused rumors of his arrest to spring up, will be here late this afternoon, according to Organizer William Trautman, who claimed that the strike leader was on his way back.

Arrangements were made by the Franco-Belgians today to send about 20 children to Manchester, N. H., at 1.16 this afternoon.

Congressman Edward Townsend of the Seventh Essex district, New Jersey, came to Lawrence today to investigate strike conditions.

A committee from Boston is in this city today investigating the alleged clubbing of women and children at the railroad station on Feb. 24 when the police prevented the departure of strikers' children, and it was announced that if sufficient evidence is secured criminal prosecutions will follow. The members of the committee declined to say for whom they were acting.

Continued to last page

FOUR CLEVER BOUTS

Were Given at Lowell Social and Athletic Club Last Night

The members of the Lowell Social and Athletic club were entertained with one of the best programs ever seen in this city at the quarters of the club in Mathew hall last evening. There were four all star bouts and all kinds of boxing was enjoyed. All the bouts went the entire distance and there were 35 rounds of fighting. The main bout which was of ten rounds introduced Tommie Flannigan of Cambridge and Mark Spencer of Boston, the latter substituting for Kid Lee who was unable to be present. This proved one of the best bouts of the season and at the conclusion the members were well satisfied with the exhibition that Spencer, a colored boy, gave. In the opening round Flannigan started by landing several good left jabs that staggered the Boston boy. The second round found both men very fast and each missed heavy swings. The third round was pretty even and both got in some effective work. In the fourth round Flannigan came across with several uprights that dazed the colored boy. In the fifth Flannigan sent in a shower of blows, shifting cleverly and changing his pace. The sixth session found the men going at a fast clip and Flannigan gave a fine exhibition of sending them in and ducking out of the way of the vicious swings of the colored boxer. In this round the white man after a clinch sent over a telling back-hander. The next three rounds both men were quick and though Flannigan had the advantage the colored boy was game and fought hard to win. The last round was very fast and both appeared strong. They worked hard to put in a finisher but at the close both were on their feet and the decision which went to Flannigan was well earned. The work of Flannigan all through the contest was very classy and he used with remarkable success a series of right and left uprights with an occasional straight one to the stomach. He had the better of the argument about all the way but Spencer made a fine impression by his willingness to mix it. The opening bout was of six rounds and Jimmie Gleason and Jimmie Reardon, both of Lowell, entertained the members as they were never entertained before. Both men are very "raw" at the business with Reardon having the better knowledge of the game. The posing of Gleason was great. After boxing each other around for six rounds the decision went to Reardon as he gave the better exhibition. The second bout was between Kid Albenas from East Boston and Johnnie Munroe of Charlestown, and it was about an even thing all through. Both boys showed some good work and with the exception of the third round which Albenas went to the floor for the count of four, both men were strong and owned up matters as the bout progressed. This bout which was an exhibition of good scientific work by both men made a great impression on all witnessing the Reardon-Gleason go. A draw decision was given by Referee Gardner and it met the approval of all. The semi-final was a hummer and showed Young Welch of Lowell and Spider Murphy of Boston. In the first stages of the contest both played a waiting game with Murphy being the aggressor. As the bout went on both men fought carefully and gave a good exhibition. The bout like the rest of the engagements went the distance, ten rounds, and was called a draw, which satisfied all. These boys met at the meeting of the club last week and a similar decision was given which shows that they are pretty evenly matched. The offering was very good and at the conclusion both were very strong. The entire program was of a high order and at the conclusion of the meeting the members congratulated the Messrs. Gardner for the great show. Billy Gleason officiated as referee and his work added much to the great success of the entertainment. President Jimmie Gardner acted as timekeeper and made the announcements. It was announced that the main bout next week will be furnished by Young Kenny of Lowell and Young Jasper of Boston, and the two men were introduced to the members.

LOWELL HIGH TEAM

To Meet Boston College Athletes

At the Lowell High school annex tonight the Lowell team will meet the fast Boston college team in the final big meet of the season. The interest in the contest is intense and a great crowd is expected to be on hand when the first event starts at 8 o'clock. The Boston team is considered one of the fastest in the vicinity of Boston and the members of the team will come here tonight to try hard to reverse the defeat that they received at the hands of the Lowell boys last season. The Lowell team is very confident of repeating its work of last year and is well trained for the meet.

In order to get the meet the managers of the home team were forced to do away with the hurdle race, for the Boston boys were not familiar enough with it. The mile run in which Harry Exley will start was substituted and the relay race changed to a 800 yard affair, but outside of those two concessions, the usual run of events will take place.

The entries are as follows: 30 yard dash—Lowell: Leggat, Carter, Cawley, Brunelle, Spaulding, Trull, Leland, Woodward, Balford, Hanson; Boston: Duffy, McCarthy, Fitzgerald, Rogers, Reed, Rowan, Flannigan. 600 yard run—Lowell: Woodward, Brunelle, Haggerty, Douglas, Hanson; Boston: Rowan, Burke, McCool, Riley, Simmons. Putting 12 pound shot—Lowell: Cawley, Costello, Gill, Hazlett; Boston: Barron, McDonald, McCarthy, Fitzgerald, Horrigan. Mile run—Lowell: Exley, Bowers,

THE C. Y. M. L. TEAM

Defeated the All Star Five Last Night

At the C. Y. M. L. gymnasium on Suffolk street last evening two fast games of basketball were played. The first game was between the C. Y. M. L. team and the All Star Five of Chelmsford and the Lowell team won by the score of 21 to 7. The second contest resulted in a victory for the Reds over the Blues by the score of 21 to 9. The main game was originally scheduled between the Lowell team and the Gardner Five of Haverhill, but owing to the fact that the latter team could not come to terms relative to expenses the Chelmsford Five were substituted. They gave a very good exhibition but the Lowell boys proved their superiority. For the winners C. Flynn and T. Maloney gave a great exhibition of pass work and shooting, the former tossed in 4 baskets and the latter scored 3. The other members of

THE TEAM

The team played a steady game and greatly assisted the forwards by passing the ball to them for baskets. For the Chelmsford quintet Baldwin put up a good game and scored two fine baskets from the floor.

The lineup: C. Y. M. L. Chelmsford: C. Flynn, rf; Maloney, lf; Fitzgerald, c; Higgins, rb; Brennan, lb; P. Flynn, lb.

Final score: C. Y. M. L. 21, Chelmsford 7. Baskets: C. Flynn 4, Baldwin 2, Fitzgerald 1, Montgomery 1. Points on fouls: C. Y. M. L. 1, Chelmsford 1. Referee: McGovern. Time: Two 20-minute periods. Timers: Finley and Sullivan. Attendance: 200.

The Red-Blues game was played between the periods of the first game and was well enjoyed by all present. The victory of the Reds puts them well up in the Lowell league standing. The feature work was done by Flynn and Maloney of the winners, each getting three baskets from the floor. The final score was 21 to 9.

The lineup: Reds: Martin, rf; Armstrong, lf; Gallagher, c; Sayers, rb; O'Neill, lb; Queenan, lb.

Final score: Reds 21, Blues 9. Baskets: Martin 3, Flynn 2, Angulo 2, Sayers 2, Connolly 2, O'Neill. Points on fouls: Reds 1, Blues 1. Referee: McGovern. Time: Two 20-minute periods. Timers: Hinley. Attendance: 200.

THREE MEN KILLED

At a Fire in Chicago Today

CHICAGO, March 9.—Three men were killed and two were injured in a fire which destroyed a Clark street lodging house today. Fifty men were asleep in an upper story when the flames were discovered and there was a rush to the doors and windows.

Thomas McMath, 40, a painter, was instantly killed by jumping from a fourth story window. The other two victims were suffocated by smoke.

MORTALITY OF LOWELL

For the week ending March 9, 1912: Population, 106,294; total deaths, 32; deaths under five, 9; infectious diseases, 2; tuberculosis, 2; death rate, 10.55, against 20.06 and 23.05 for previous two weeks. Infectious diseases reported: Typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 25; tuberculosis, 1. Board of Health.

FREDDIE WELCH WON

WINNIPEG, Man., March 9.—Freddie Welch of England had the better of a six-round go here last night with Young O'Brien, lightweight champion of Manitoba.



Photo by Conlin
REV. CHARLES J. GALLAGHER.
The New Pastor of St. Margaret's Church.

BOY WANTED—TO AN AGREEABLE disposition, to work in grocery. Some experience required. 270 High st.

GEORGE TYLER

Former Lowell Flinger Will be Watched

The Manchester Union—Baseball fans in this state will watch with interest the work of George Tyler, the Derry boy, during the training season of the Boston Nationals. Tyler made a good impression with the Sox team last year and much is expected of him during the coming season by Manager Johnny Kling. With the experience which he gained last year, and the fact that he is sure of a good chance to deliver the goods, Tyler will undoubtedly come to the front rapidly. He is a young fellow, who though he had but a short career in the minors, made a fine showing for his first year in the big league, and his work this year should be even better than it was last season.

Some of us here will also take a peep at George's work occasionally.

The New York American says: "The man who is attracting the most attention in Marlin just now is Arthur Devlin. He has a haunting fear that he may be sent back to the minors during the coming season, and he is setting the woods afire trying to make good. It is really pathetic to see a one-time great star fighting with every inch of his strength to hold on to a job that is gradually but surely slipping away. In the practice yesterday morning Devlin fairly scintillated. He declared that his legs are getting back their old strength and speed. He fielded marvelously, when the team was lined up in the afternoon for a game against the youngsters. Herzog was sent to third. This must have hurt him, but he said nothing, and with a grim determination spent a half hour battling at handball."

The following was found in the Pittsburgh Press under the title of "Ball Player's Lament":

The long spring days are almost here. The saddest days of all the year. The day when I must jump and prance.

At pitcher's order leap and dance: Drink red-hot water by the quart. Steer miles away from glutton's port; Eat only two good meals a day. At nine each night must hit the hay. Eschew the nip and nicker, too. Be very careful what I do. Must have stiff joints and muscles sore. Bruises, bumps and welts galore: Must never loaf and never groan. Bear all my ills without a moan. With training over, I must play. On every bloodied' basket day. Must field and run and hit the ball. When for a clout the home fans call. Day in, day out, on the job. For I'm a measly baseball slug. My berth is one devoid of cheer— And all I get's ten thou. per year.

THE TEXTILE SCHOOL

Notes of Interest From the Institution

The students of the Textile school were very much pleased when they heard that the operation for appendicitis on Osborne McArthur, a popular member of the sophomore class, had been successful and that he is now on his way to recovery.

While George C. Christie of the freshman class was practicing basketball in the gymnasium on Wednesday he collided with a fellow player and received a badly sprained ankle. Christie was carried to his room where he was attended by a physician.

Among the visitors to the school during the past week was Mrs. Mary S. Timman, a teacher in Columbia university.

The skating rink situated on the campus will soon be taken up and the baseball diamond laid out in preparation for the spring practice.

Frank A. Wiswell, a member of last year's graduating class, visited the school recently. Mr. Wiswell is now situated in Lawrence where he holds an important position in one of the mills of that city.

The sophomore class of the Lowell Textile school held their annual banquet Thursday evening at the Richardson hotel, about thirty-five members being present. Robert McNellis presided as toastmaster and the following toasts were given: "The Lowell Textile School" by H. E. Sampson; "Class Spirit" by Ray G. Pillsbury; "Athletics" by Chas. J. Cleary; "The Ladies" by Chas. E. Sylvain; and "The Class of 1913" by Francis P. Madden.

A few weeks ago the freshmen held their banquet and sprung a surprise on the sophomores by the kidnapping of the latter's president, Francis P. Madden, and taking him, handcuffed, to their feast. The "Scheme" as a result were the recipients of a great deal of kidding by the different classes in the school, and the 1913 men resolved to get revenge. Secret meetings were held and plans laid to outwit the freshmen and to kidnap their officers. Things worked out better than the most optimistic sophomore had anticipated for Ray Robbins, the freshman president; Robert Hamilton, the freshman class treasurer; and Harold G. Fenton, a prominent member of the class, were all easily cornered by the sophs, and hustled off to the banquet to perform as clowns before their captors.

The members of the freshmen class soon heard of the plight of their officers and although a crowd of them started out as a rescue party, their efforts were in vain because the sophomores had laid their plans well. The captured youngsters had hoped that their friends and classmates would not forsake them but when they saw attempts to rescue them, they were in vain they finally became subservient and acknowledged the supremacy of the class of 1913.

DEATHS

MAH-HOT—Arthur Mahhot, an old and highly respected resident of this city, died today at his late home, 10 Cambridge street, aged 63 years, 10 months and 10 days. He is survived by a wife and three children in Essex county, by an announcement by Dist. Atty. Polliter today. The district attorney stated that the grand jury had returned indictments against several missing husbands and that he would ask for their extradition as soon as he had located them. He also said that many cases of husbands had left wives and children thinking that they would be safe from prosecution after leaving the state.

Such prosecutions have not been attempted in this county for some years.

REPORT OF DEATHS

With Causes Assigned for Past Week

Report of deaths for the week ending March 9, 1912:
Feb. 29.—Rebecca B. Coburn, 94, old age.
Edward Smith, 69, art. scler.
March 1.—Georgiana Vincent, 66, valv. disease of heart.
Leonard McCullum, 1 day, atelectasis.
William J. Flynn, 59, art. endocard.
John H. Mellen, 40, pneumonia.
Eva Hubert, 2, pneumonia.
Joseph Houghton, 1, measles.
John Pettis, 25, hemiplegia.
John Driscoll, 2 mos., tub. meningitis.
Philip A. Carroll, 20 days, cong. debility.
Marle B. Bryan, 4 days, cong. debility.
Clara A. Sawyer, 59, is. grippae.
John A. Brown, 71, ch. endocarditis.
Marie L. Gosselin, 45, disease of heart.
Evelyn Fiske, 28, disease of heart.
John C. Burke, 52, sarcoma.
Prof. T. J. 32, pneumonia.
William Higgins, 32, phth. tuber.
Aaron C. Ladd, 62, pneumonia.
Elizabeth L. Cleary, 17, intral. dis.
Charles G. Somers, 35, accidental fall.
Edward Powers, 20, R. R. accident.
Marie L. Guinard, 5, spasmodic group.
Peter Katreiner, 3 mos., bronchitis.
Mary Tongue, 35, endocarditis.
Thelma A. Dupuis, 1, pneumonia.
Angelo Baptista, 1, meningitis.
Frank Tourville, 57, ac. poisoning.
John F. Harrington, 36, suid.
Stephen Flynn, City Clerk.

MEN WERE FINED \$25

They Were Charged With Cruelty to a Horse

The case of Emil G. Brouillard and John H. Pettit of Cambridge, who appeared in court early in the week on a complaint charging them with cruelty to a horse, was disposed of in police court this morning, each of the young men being fined \$25. According to the testimony offered at the hearing of the case the defendants engaged the horse at a livery stable and intended to drive to North Boston but lost their way and after driving for several hours found themselves in Nashua, N. H. They were then told the way home but when the horse reached Lowell it was so tired that they decided to put it up in a livery stable. The following day the horse died.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY

Frederick Perry, charged with the pilfering of a pair of shoes from the Pilling Shoe Co., was found guilty and sentenced to one month in jail.

DRUNKEN OFFENDERS

Thomas Lindsay, charged with being drunk, was sentenced to three months in jail. Edwin S. Bow was fined \$5, six first offenders were fined \$2 each, and seven simple drunks were released.

HAPPY DOZEN CLUB

THE GUESTS OF MR. AND MRS. LOUIS SARRE

The members of the Happy Dozen club were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sarre at their home, 312 High street, last night and a pleasant evening was spent. The early part of the evening was devoted to whist.

A delightful entertainment program consisting of vocal and instrumental selections was rendered and a dainty buffet luncheon was served. Those present at the affair were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Labele, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Sarre, Mr. and Mrs. George Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Paradis, Miss Gertrude Lath, Miss Jessie Teeler of Nova Scotia, Mr. Rudolph Chapdelaine, Mrs. Mary L. Chapdelaine.

At the close of the evening a vote of thanks was extended Mr. and Mrs. Sarre for their cordial hospitality and before departing the gathering voted to hold the next meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Abbott in Moody street.

COUNTERFEIT BILL

MAY BE IN CIRCULATION IN THIS CITY

A notice announcing that there is a counterfeit one dollar bill in circulation in this city is posted in the local banks. The notice states that the bill is numbered "96,955,121." It is said that there are many bills in the city and that they are all of the \$1 denomination. A word to the wise—look all the ones over as it is said that the counterfeit is a very good imitation.

JOSEPH ALBERT

USED GRAPPLING HOOKS TO RECOVER BED SHEET

There was considerable excitement on the Cabot street bridge this forenoon when Undertaker Joseph Albert was seen going across the bridge with his grappling hooks. Some thought it was a case of drowning and in less time than it takes to write some 50 or 75 people had gathered on the bridge and were watching with anxiety, also inquiring what the trouble was.

A report was soon circulated in the city that a party had committed suicide in the Northern canal, while on the other hand some were saying it was an accident. In the meantime the undertaker was endeavoring to reach with his hooks a bed sheet which was blown into the canal from clotheslines in Cheever street. The piece of cloth was finally landed and returned to its owner.

MISSING HUSBANDS

Have Been Indicted by Grand Jury

BOSTON, March 9.—Husbands who desert their families will be vigorously prosecuted in Suffolk county, according to an announcement by Dist. Atty. Polliter today. The district attorney stated that the grand jury had returned indictments against several missing husbands and that he would ask for their extradition as soon as he had located them. He also said that many cases of husbands had left wives and children thinking that they would be safe from prosecution after leaving the state.

THE LOWELL HOSPITAL

Annual Report Shows Work Done During the Year

A copy of the annual report of the treasurer and superintendent of the Lowell Hospital association has reached The Sun office and, as usual, it is a very neatly gotten up report and contains two views of the hospital one of the pictures being from the cut in the first printed report, presented by Dr. Gliman Kimball in 1899. The same picture appears in the Views of Lowell in 1825 as the residence of Kirk Booth, then located near the present site of the Merrimack street side of the present hospital and was taken this year.

The following is contained in the report of the hospital trustees: The board of trustees of the Lowell Hospital association is composed of the agents or superintendents of the saw-mills and shops using water power from the Merrimack river, also one trustee at large and the mayor of the city. During the past year (1911) there have been some changes. We have lost by death Mr. Haven C. Perham, representing the Lowell Machine shop, and Mr. Albert H. Morton has been appointed as his successor. Mr. Wm. S. Southworth resigned as trustee after having given many years' service not only as trustee but also filling the positions of chairman and treasurer and clerk. Mr. Southworth has been succeeded by Mr. W. A. Mitchell, representing the Massachusetts Cotton Mills. Mr. T. J. Firth, representing the Lowell Co., has also been appointed a trustee. The board of trustees at this time wishes to express publicly its hearty appreciation of the many years' devotion to the interests of the hospital by Mr. Southworth. One other addition to the board follows as a matter of course in the appointment of Hon. James T. O'Donnell, mayor of the city, who succeeds Hon. John F. Meacham in the administrative department.

November 1st, Dr. Chas. E. Simpson, the superintendent, and Mrs. Cora J. Simpson, the matron, resigned their positions after many years' efficient work at the hospital. Dr. Edward J. Clark has succeeded Dr. Simpson as superintendent.

Inasmuch as the growth of the hospital has increased to the extent that the work of the matron was manifestly too great to be properly attended to, it was decided by the board to recommend the division of such work and to have the nurses under a superintendent of nurses and the domestics and attendants under a superintendent of housekeepers. This plan was adopted and Miss Elizabeth M. Davis, an experienced nurse, was elected as superintendent of nurses, and Mrs. E. J. Clark was appointed housekeeper. These changes were effective from and after November 1st, 1911.

Dr. Charles E. Allen resigned as interne and was succeeded by Dr. Paul D. Blanchard.

During the past year a cottage house was purchased, located adjacent to the hospital grounds, and it has been fitted up to relieve the over-crowded quarters of the nurses.

Attention is called to the following table of statistics which has been made out to show the growth during the past ten years.

The regular patients treated were 850 in 1902 and 1,350 in 1911, nearly doubling during that interval. In the Out-Patient department 1,896 were treated in 1902 and 3,005 in 1911.

The hospital has a great work among the foreign born who are accommodated by the fact that during 1902, 416 foreign born were inmates of the hospital, while in 1911 there were 843, an increase of over 100 per cent. Thirty-one nationalities have been represented in the admissions.

The working force at the hospital is now composed of superintendent, superintendent of nurses, housekeeper, twenty nurses, twelve domestics and two janitors.

During the year many improvements and repairs have been made which were needed. We feel the hospital is still a want very essential for the well-being of a large manufacturing city, and has overcome in a great measure prejudices formerly held.

Received From Mills and Shops

The sum of \$134,000.55 has been received from the following sources for the past ten years as follows: Apportionment, \$6,450.84; Booth mills, \$10,620.45; Bizelew Carpet company, \$14,155.90; Locks & Canals, \$15,157.50; Lawrence mills, \$15,255.72; Lowell Machine shop, \$9,121.69; Massachusetts mills, \$16,353.91; Merrimack mills, \$21,366.97; Middlesex mills, \$3,422.69; Hamilton mills, \$12,350.85; Tremont & Suffolk mills, \$12,754.35. The receipts from other sources, including patients, nursing, medicine, refuse, etc., for the same number of years amounted to \$102,772.12, making the total receipts for the ten years, \$236,772.11.

Expenditures for Ten Years

The expenditures for the ten years totaled \$210,110.20, itemized as follows:

Superintendent and Matron \$18,650.00
Nurses 26,418.90
Domestics 3,812.61
Clerk, etc. 1,685.00
Printing 2,417.70
Traveling 682.52
Sundry 5,375.19
Telephone 5,475.00
Other Expenses 1,281.79
Total \$88,758.52

Supplies: Gas, Water and Ice \$14,655.52
Surgery 17,674.23
Medicine 19,320.00
Surgical Supplies 8,993.85
Smokes 15,913.48
Fuel 19,611.15
Total \$128,519.51

Repairs and Improvements: Masonry and Plumbing \$1,871.70
Electric Current 135.97
Buildings and Improvement 12,439.40
Sundries 7,332.10
Total \$22,820.17

Number of Patients Treated

The number of patients treated in the ten years, including out-patients was 34,352. The nativity of patients admitted included the following countries: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, England, Egypt, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, India, Jersey, Mexico, New Foundland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Wales and the West Indies, so it will be seen that pretty nearly every country on the face of the earth has been represented at the Lowell hospital.

Miss Bernadette Albert, a pupil of St. Anne's academy, Marlboro, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albert.

Miss Rose G. Calsee of this city accompanied by her niece, Miss Neelia McLean left this noon for Vinodski, Md., where she will be the guest of her father, Mr. P. W. Calsee, Sr. A former resident of this city, who is today observing the 72d anniversary of his birth. The latter is making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Emilia

PRISONERS CAUGHT

They Had Escaped From Sing Sing

OSSENING, N. Y., March 9.—Two long-term prisoners at Sing Sing who ran a gamut of shots today and escaped in the fog across the frozen surface of the Hudson river were captured at Briarcliff at noon. They had been at liberty less than three hours. A policeman who saw the convicts making for the railroad detected the capture.

They broke for the woods the moment the bluecoat shouted at them and without hesitation he pulled his revolver and began firing. One of them had sustained a slight flesh wound in the arm and they promptly surrendered.

BRADLEY BUILDING

Is Safe, According to the Inspector

Because of some criticism he heard relative to the construction of the Bradley building now under course of construction in Central street, Inspector Connors had to know that figured on a conservative basis the building is capable of sustaining a dead load of 55 pounds to the square foot and it is perfectly safe to assume that a load 60 per cent greater than this might be carried without any perceptible settling of the roof or frame.

"Those who have occasion to pass this building daily will notice that the structure is built in three sections; the section nearest Jackson street and the one nearest the canal on Central street are framed without any intention of future additions, while the section in the centre, which is much longer than the end sections, is fringed so that an additional story may be added at any time without much trouble.

"I feel that the reason this building attracts so much attention is due to the fact that the brickwork on the front has not been carried along with the interior framing, the reason for this being that the weather has been so cold that it was impossible to lay brick to any advantage."

The greatest fear seems to be that the roof is framed lightly, but to relieve public apprehension on this point it might be well to know that figured on a conservative basis the building is capable of sustaining a dead load of 55 pounds to the square foot and it is perfectly safe to assume that a load 60 per cent greater than this might be carried without any perceptible settling of the roof or frame.

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THE STREET DEPT.

SHOWS INCREASE OF \$227.50 IN COST OF LABOR

Asked today if he had any intention to make in reply to Mayor O'Donnell relative to the alleged illegal purchase of furniture for the offices of the commissioner of streets, Commissioner Brown said:

"I have no statement to make," said Mr. Brown, "except to state that up to last Saturday night the expenses of the street department, as a whole, showed a decrease over last year. The figures show an increase in labor of \$227.50 over last year and a decrease in supplies of \$4,800.55, making a net decrease of \$4,572.97 and I might add that the supplies include everything in this office, desks, typewriters and everything else."

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THE OPERA "MONA"

THE MATHEWS

To be Produced in New York

Are Planning a Busy Social Season

NEW YORK, March 8.—The opera, "Mona," which won the prize of \$10,000 offered three years ago for the best work by Americans, will be produced



HORATIO PARKER
BRIAN HOOKER

The coming musical song revue to be given by the famous M. T. I. Bachelor girls under the auspices of the Mathew Temperance Institute early in the spring will be worthy of being classified as a topnotcher in amateur theatricals in this city. The brilliant success attained by these young ladies in their previous productions will go a long way towards making this new and novel entertainment the greatest ever witnessed in this city.

The musical numbers will be all new to this city and will be of the catchiest kind, songs that will surely appeal to any audience. With the original soloist of the previous musical there will be some of the sweetest singers ever heard in this city.

Rehearsals are held on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings.

The first meeting of the musical revue committee was held Thursday evening just previous to the rehearsal scheduled for that night and was largely attended.

President James J. Gallagher was the unanimous choice of the committee for chairman. George E. Briggs was chosen secretary and Peter F. Brady was selected treasurer.

It was voted to have group pictures of the M. T. I. Bachelor Girls taken, and they selected the last of March as the time. It was also agreed that the musical will be from 8 to 9 and dancing from 9 to 10 p. m.

Gilmore's famous orchestra has been engaged to furnish music for the musical and dancing. Mr. William Gilmore will be the musical director. It is the intention of the committee to make this entertainment for superior to any affair ever held in this city and much more so than the musical revue conducted last year by the Bachelor Girls which was the talk of the town for many days after.

The stage settings in this production will be a marvel in stage craft, the like of which has never before been having in any hall in the city and no doubt the girls will be accorded a royal welcome and a crowded house. The Easter Monday ball committee is working to its utmost to make this event the most successful in the history of the society.

The Women's committee reports that a large number of members and their lady friends are going to pay a visit to the St. Charles T. A. society in Woburn, April 18th.

DENIES HER GUILT

Woman Says She Did Not Shoot Husband

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—"I might kill you at any time," said Mrs. Grace, charged with shooting her husband, one morning after she had emerged from slumber that had been troubled with unpleasant dreams.

Grace, it is said, told her attorney yesterday all about the nightmares that she said had been haunting her for three weeks prior to the shooting. The attorney said Grace told him that when Mrs. Grace talked aloud in her dreams her former husband, Ole, who died in Philadelphia, was the central figure, and that Ole appeared to be menacing her.

Whether these dreams were real or feigned is the question that is puzzling detectives and others trying to clear the shooting mystery.

Mrs. Grace still maintains her innocence while in jail.

OIL EXPLOSION

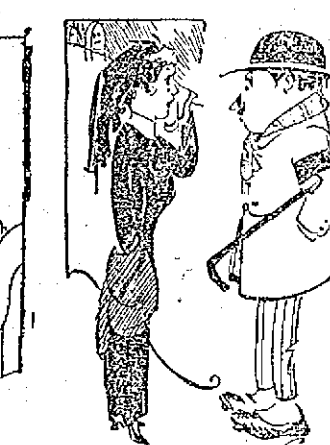
SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY HOT ASHES

BOSTON, March 8.—Several barrels of oil, on which hot ashes fell, in the ash alley of the Lincoln power station of the Boston Elevated Railway company, Battery and Commercial streets, at 10:20 last night, exploded and set fire to the building. The fire was confined to the boiler room and resulted in a damage of about \$200. Before the explosion the center of the building between a battery of boilers, automatically fed with coal from cars which traverse an aerial railway. The ashes are also automatically emptied from the fireboxes and fall into the alley. It was thought that the oil was far from the danger of the falling ashes.

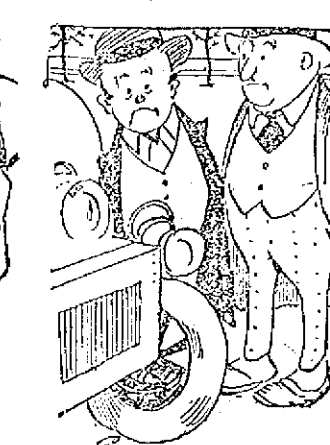
For a time the large coal pocket which is about thirty feet distant from the main structure, was in danger. Though quite a fire was burning the elevated service was in no wise crippled.



YES, SIR.
Sunday-School Superintendent—Tommy, tell me what a prophet is?
Tommy—He's the guy that likes to say, "I told you so!"



FROM EXPERIENCE.
Mrs. Weeds—My husband was the best man who ever lived.
Mr. Henpeck—Maybe he was, but he ain't the best man who ever died. That man was my wife's first husband.



HONK! HONK!
"I don't see much in these automobiles eh, do you?"
"Naw! Nothing to do but rubber around and get tired."



BRAINS.
"She will be a clever woman that I marry."
"Thought you didn't like clever women?"
"I don't, but if ever I marry I'll be a clever woman who does it."



HIS DIAGNOSIS.
Mr. Krusty—Here's a penny for you, Beggar—Geel mister, you oughter see a doctor.
Mr. Krusty—Why?
Beggar—You're sufferin' from enlargement of the heart.



PINE, EXCUSE
The Promoter—The lodge I am now forming is bound to attract every man in town.
His Friend—Why so?
The Promoter—We hold two meetings a week and they last from 2 P. M. to 2 A. M.

INCREASE IN WAGES

For Employees of the Naumkeag Co.

SALEM, March 8.—A general increase in the wages of the 1700 operatives of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. is to become effective next Monday was announced today. Notices of the increase will be posted in the mills Monday morning. The advance comes in a readjustment of the wage schedule and will affect every department of the mills, although the percentage of increase cannot be figured out for several days.

The employees of the Naumkeag company are unorganized. There has never been a strike at the plant and there is no talk of strike at the present time.

ICE CREAM CONES

WERE SEIZED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH

BOSTON, March 8.—Nearly 1000 ice cream cones were confiscated by Inspector Joseph Johnson of the Cambridge board of health, at the plant of Morris Hahn, Gore street, East Cambridge, yesterday afternoon, and a further investigation of the condition of the factory and the method of preparing the cones will probably be made by the board of health.

Johnson visited the factory and found that the water pipes in the building were frozen, and that water for mixing the materials for making the cones was brought in coal hoists from a drinking trough. It is claimed. The hoists were carried some distance in the street and up three flights of stairs.

Easter is Coming Gents

300 SUITS FOR \$25

250 SUITS FOR \$20

200 SUITS FOR \$15

150 SUITS FOR \$10

100 SUITS FOR \$5

50 SUITS FOR \$2

25 SUITS FOR \$1

10 SUITS FOR \$0.50

5 SUITS FOR \$0.25

2 SUITS FOR \$0.10

1 SUIT FOR \$0.05

100 SUITS FOR \$0.01

50 SUITS FOR \$0.005

25 SUITS FOR \$0.002

10 SUITS FOR \$0.001

5 SUITS FOR \$0.0005

2 SUITS FOR \$0.0002

1 SUIT FOR \$0.0001

100 SUITS FOR \$0.00005

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